Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

A. S. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1852.....NO. 27.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less, three insertions:

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do:	2 insertions;		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first:

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

REUBEN & E. H. GRANT

HAVE formed a co-partnership under the firm of R. GRANT & BROTHER—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, COMMISSION BUSINESS, &c. Our principle aim will be to please. Location Water Street, fifth door above Holmes' corner, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1852 23-6t

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Burbank & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

NEW AND FRESH 2,000 lbs. Candy, all qualities; 5,000 lbs. Nuts, fresh and good; 25 boxes superior Lemons. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

JUST IN TIME, per Schr. Jonas Smith, three days from New York. 25 bbls. Canal Flour; 10 firkins extra Butter; 3 bbls. Cider Vinegar. Low for cash, at
m5 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber, on Monday of Bladen's February Court, hired of Mrs. Hannah Pridgeon, through her Agent, (Washington Andres,) a negro man known as "Tom Pridgeon." Tom has refused to come to his employ and is dodging about somewhere so that I cannot find him. I will give Five Dollars to any one who will confine him so that I can get him. Tom was not present and was not delivered to me when I hired him. JOHN A. RICHARDSON.
March 3d, 1852 26-2t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, at White Hall, Bladen county, N. C., THREE MULES, of the following description:—A large chesnut sorrel Mare Mule, about six or seven years old, with the hair rubbed off of each ear, caused by the reins of the bridle; a small black Horse Mule, with the end of his left ear cut off; the other a small yellow Mare Mule, no flesh marks recollected.

I will give the above reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to D. McMILLAN & CO., White Hall, or to me, thirteen miles west of Whiteville—or Twenty-five Dollars with evidence sufficient to convict the thief.
Feb. 20, 1852—24-4t] B. H. BARDEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was last recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Superior Court of
DUPLIN COUNTY. } Law.

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, to the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.
Teste, H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and R Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All Implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16. 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10. 1851—7td—12mv* A. MORGAN.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.
Jan. 15. C. MYERS, Hatter.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

General Notices.

KEEP COOL.

THE subscriber has received one cargo of ICE, and has two others under way. In addition to important improvements in his old house, he has rented another, to guard against the contingency of being out on the 4th July. He can now insure a supply during the Summer, unless fire or other casualties should render ineffectual his arrangements.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Wilmington, Feb. 13th, 1852 23-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY—FALL TERM, 1851.

Catharine A. Stanly, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
John W. Stanly.

ON motion, it is ordered that the petitioner have leave to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanly, William J. Nash, and others, of Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, on Friday, the 12th day of March next, and from day to day until completed, (Sunday's excepted,) at the house of Louis R. Curtis, in the Parish of St. Mary's, to be read in evidence in behalf of the petitioner in the aforesaid cause, at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the petitioner's making publication for one month of the time and place of taking said depositions. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 6, 1852 [Pr. adv. $4 38] 22-6t

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of
STERN & BROTHER.
Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-3mw

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maill will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

THE GLO. HARRISS HAS ARRIVED, and we are prepared to show up the handsomest lot of Misses' Gaiters ever offered in this market. We keep always on hand the very *best* Philadelphia made Gaiters, and are manufacturing some of those Misses Calf Shoes, which all admit to out-wear anything of the kind ever sold in Wilmington.

DAILY EXPECTED BY SCHR. FIDELIA.
72 pair Ladies' Gaiters; 50 pair Child's Morocco Shoes; 100 pair Buskin Ties and Slippers.
Feb. 24, 1852. JONES & GARDNER.

MATCHES—MATCHES. 50 gross, with and without sulphur. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.
f27

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobins & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.

SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.
Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H. R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞ All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-1lm

SNUFF—SNUFF. Fresh from the factory of Outcalt, and John Dill & Son; warranted equal to any in the United States. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FRESH GROCERIES, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
25 whole and 10 half bbls. extra Family Flour, fresh
20 bags best Laguyra Coffee; [ground;
5 bbls. best refined Sugar;
1 dozen bottles Lime Juice, fresh. Low for cash, at
m6 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, Harness of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronize the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.

Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price varying from five to six dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.

The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.

It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

FEBRUARY 24th.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT THE BOOKSTORE:

Report of the Forrest Divorce Case:—containing the full and unabridged testimony of all the witnesses, the affidavits and depositions, together with the Consuelo and Forney letters, and a likeness of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. This edition is published under the direct supervision of the Law Reporter of the New York Herald, and is the only one containing the suppressed testimony.

The Mysteries of Freemasonry—containing all the Degrees of the order conferred in a Master's Lodge, as written by Capt. Wm. Morgan; all the Degrees conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, Knights of the Red Cross of the Christian mark, and of the Holy Sepulchre, &c. &c.—revised and corrected to correspond with the most approved forms and ceremonies in the various Lodges of Freemasons in the United States.

ALSO,

The School for Husbands; by lady Bulwer Lytton.

Sketches in France; by Alex. Dumas, author of Monte Christo. We know not when we have read so interesting a work.

Yankee Yarns and Yankee Letters; by Judge Halliburton.

Home and its influence; a Domestic story. An exquisite tale for the home circle.

Count of Monte Christo; by Dumas.

The Life and Adventures of John A. Murrell, the Great Western Land Pirate; 32 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of Joseph T. Hare, the Bold Robber and Highwayman, with 16 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of the Accomplished Forger and Swindler, Col. Monroe Edwards—20 descriptive engravings.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlits and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Most celebrated Medicines.—Townsend's Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GARDEN SEEDS. Just received from Wethersfield, a large assortment of Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds.—For sale cheap, by C. DuPRE, Druggist & Chemist, Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.
N. B. Daily expected, a few bbls. Onion Sets.

GLASS! GLASS! Just received per Schr. Mary Powell a full assortment of Window Glass, direct from the factory. Dealers can be supplied by the quantity at New York and Philadelphia prices. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. A full assortment always on hand For sale, wholesale and retail, by
W. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

THE GREAT DELICACY! The cheapest and best article in use. Orvis Corn Starch, extra quality, for puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Custards, &c. Each package contains recipes for making the above articles. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale wholesale and retail, by
m5 WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27. 1851 14-tf

RAISINS—RAISINS. 100 boxes new and good. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v3] Contractors and Builders.

John Jones—A PARODY.

Oh don't you remember lame Sally, John Jones?
Lame Sally with nose so brown?
Who looked like a clam if you gave her a smile,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1852.

Taxes.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, in session this week, being the first Court of the year, have assessed and levied the following County Taxes for the year 1851:

COUNTY TAX.

	County.	Poor.	School.
Poll (each)	1½ cents.	25 cents.	18 cents.
$100 valuation of Land	6½ "	6 "	7 "
Patrol Tax—on Black Poll			8 "

TOWN TAX—LEVIED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

On the Poll (each)	$1 25
On the $100 valuation of Land	60

STATE TAX—LEVIED BY THE STATE.

On the Poll (each)	20 cents.
" " " for Lunatic Asylum	5½ "
" " $100 valuation of Land	6 "
" " " " " for Lunatic Asylum,	1½ "

Election of Inspectors.

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday, elected by the Court, for the two years ensuing:

NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.

John S. James,	Dugald Lamont,
Dugald McMillan,	Jesse Bowden,
Alfred Alderman,	P. M. Walker,
W. T. J. Vann,	Benj. F. Keith.

Messrs. Alfred Alderman and P. M. Walker hold over under former election. The others are all old Inspectors, and re-elected.

E. Mallett, Inspector of Rice at Point Peter Mill.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

T. F. Robinson,	L. H. Bowden,
Wm. J. DeBerniere,	John T. Russ,
James Alderman,	Robert Maxwell,
Wm. J. Price, Jr,	Neill Clarke,
H. McKellar,	G. McDuffie,
Alex. Matthews,	T. D. Love.

Inspectors' Returns

Of produce from the country, inspected during the year ending March Term, 1852, of New Hanover County Court:

Timber, feet	35,861.248
Lumber "	2.942.571
Turpentine, bbls	248.479
Tar, "	27.604
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	23.397
Rice, casks	3,394
Cotton, bales	54

The Harbor Improvement Meeting.

A very respectable meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held in the Masonic Hall last evening (Wednesday,) for the purpose of taking proper measures for bringing the situation of the Bar and River, and Sea Marks before the attention of Congress, with the view of obtaining an appropriation for their Improvement. R. W. Brown, Esqr., was called to the Chair, and Henry Nutt, Esqr., officiated as Secretary.

A committee appointed for the purpose reported resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, setting forth the vital importance of the subject, recommending the obtainment of an opinion from the officers of the coast survey as to what improvements are practicable and the embodying in a memorial to Congress of a request for a suitable appropriation for the purpose of effecting such improvement.—The matter of a Marine Hospital was also brought before the meeting and its necessity and justice universally concurred in, and a resolution upon the subject was passed.

After the passage of the resolutions, D. K. McRae, Esq., having been repeatedly called upon, addressed the meeting at some length, in a speech of much force and eloquence, setting forth many important and startling truths in regard to the neglect with which the South at large, but more especially North Carolina, has been treated by the General Government. In regard to one portion of his speech, however, we must confess, that we either did not fully comprehend it, or else could not fully endorse it;—we mean that portion in regard to a compromise on the public lands;—but that is comparatively a new subject, and as Mr. McRea remarked, has not yet been maturely considered; and we, therefore, waive any expression of opinion at the present time. The rest of the speech met our views precisely.

We think that this ball is now fairly in motion, and, with a proper effort, much good may be effected, and a foundation be laid for such improvement in our port as will enable us to reap the full benefit of the public works which are to bring produce to this point for shipment. Judging this matter by the standard of party principle, we believe the right of Congress to do what is asked, has not been denied by the most orthodox democratic constructionists; and we may, therefore, have the more hopes of success in a Congress so largely democratic.

The Meeting on Tuesday Night.

The Democratic meeting in the Court House last Tuesday was really large and respectable. The house was full, and the very best spirit prevailed. Everything gave token of harmony and attachment to the principles of the party, and certainly if there be any virtue in a good beginning, the campaign, on our part, has opened with the best prospects of success. It was a Democratic meeting—a good old-fashioned Democratic meeting. It passed good Democratic resolutions—listened to able Democratic addresses from good and true members of the party, and separated determined to roll up the right kind of majorities at the August and November elections. The report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

Whig Meeting.

We looked in for a few moments upon the Whig meeting at the Masonic Hall Monday night. It would be rather a stretch of truth to apply to it the stereotyped phrase of "large and respectable," although respectable it certainly was in everything but numbers.—As for the harmony, the less said the better. Were we inclined we might make something of a sketch, but as we did not go in to spy out the nakedness of the land, neither will we now proclaim it. If we understood matters aright, the meeting was divided upon the question of an unlimited convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and we think a resolution was passed indicating that as the proper method, although it would be difficult to say positively whether the resolution was carried or not.—Although not a Cass meeting, there was considerable "noise and confusion." A. A. Brown, Esq., acted as Chairman.

☞Our thanks are due to Messrs. Ashe, Douglas, Venable and others for valuable public documents.

☞We have received Blackwood for February.—As usual, interesting and able, and not so displeasingly tory as the London Quarterly.

☞Half a million dollars worth of Kossuth hats have been manufactured in N. York since Kossuth landed in this country.

☞The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company took place at Sumterville on the 4th inst., pursuant to adjournment. The President and Directors were re-elected, and it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting in Wilmington.

☞The Graham Democrat says that the Ugly Man referred to in the piece quoted by the Herald, is at large, but has gone westward. So, friend Burr, he didn't mean either of us—certainly not. We are good-looking men—to be sure we are. The Journal man will say so, and you must swear to it.

The Ball Opened.

March Court has generally been the time for commencing the organization of parties in this county, in anticipation of the Summer and Fall elections, and accordingly on Monday night last the whigs held a meeting at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State and District Convention. We do not want to make our whig friends feel bad about *that* meeting. It was one of the meetings that you would be inclined to think must agree, as there was hardly a sufficient number present to do anything else. But unfortunately they did do anything else. The fact is, that this convention question, out of which some of our Whig friends want to make capital by an affectation of ultra republicanism and an especial regard for the *dear* people, is going to blow them sky-high, so far as the State canvass is concerned. The people will feel that while the Democratic party is progressive it is also conservative. It would wish to abolish an odious distinction, but at the same time would not subject the constitution of the State to sudden or violent changes. On the contrary, the whig leaders opposed "Equal Suffrage" until they found that it was bound to be popular, and then they ran to the other extreme and would subject the whole fabric of the constitution to the chances of an unlimited convention, in which the East would be powerless. The whig leaders have thus exhibited the spectacle of a stubborn resistance to reasonable and proper amendments in a safe and conservative mode, succeeded by a demagogueical appeal to an interest inimical to the whole basis upon which our present system of State government is founded.

We believe that the democratic meeting of Tuesday last, was the largest preliminary meeting ever held in this county. All the clouds of disaffection that lowered above our party seemed to have been dispelled, and there was, in truth, and in fact, harmony, and a determination to work together cordially, and in good faith, for the promotion of a common object.

We are partizans in the fullest sense of the word, and shall use all fair and proper means to promote the success of our cause, and hope to effect some good between this time and the elections; but we shall not fill our columns with long political articles to the exclusion of other matters of interest; nor shall we use any clap trap—employ any argument, or make any statement that, as intelligent men, we would not employ or make to our friends in private conversation. We believe in the reasonableness of our cause, and in its justice, and we think—we *know* that it will bear the tests of reason and justice, and be best advanced by their use. We believe candidly, that if our whig friends will only go into the matter in this spirit, they will achieve a great victory—a triumph over their own prejudices, and a conquest over those erroneous opinions into which they have been led without a proper examination.

The Maine Liquor Law and the Journal.

Lest our allusions to the Maine Liquor Law, in an article published a short time since, under the head of "Humbug and Cant," might be understood as indicating a hostility on our part to the cause of Temperance, or those engaged in it, and thus, perhaps, exert some influence inimical to that cause, we would beg distinctly to state, that such was neither our intention, nor the plain and obvious meaning of our words. We are clearly of opinion, that all the weapons of moral suasion, voluntary association, and correct and healthful public opinion should be brought to bear against intemperance, and in favor of the reformation of its victims, and in order to prevent others from becoming so. So far we go cordially and heartily; but we do oppose, and shall continue to oppose, all mixing up of such questions with politics—all attempts to compel acquiescence by legal compulsion, or under the pains and penalties of excommunication. We are opposed *in toto* to all the new-fangled isms and notions which spring up so rapidly in the New England States, and are totally out of their latitude here, and we shall always denounce such things as humbugs, for they are such; but for temperance, and all similar reforms, conducted in a proper manner, and characterized by a proper spirit, we shall not cease to have the highest respect, and heartily wish them all "God speed!"

We have read the article in question over and over again, and must confess ourselves unable to perceive any just grounds for the construction which we regret to learn has been put upon it. The names of many of our warmest and most respected friends are enrolled among the Sons of Temperance; and we are not ignorant of the vast benefits which the community has derived from that and kindred organizations. Nothing, therefore, could be farther from our wishes than to cast any slur upon the society, or to do anything that might tend to throw obstacles in the way of its accomplishing its work of reformation. But as a politician, or, if we might, without too much presumption, use the word, as a statesman, we are opposed to all compulsory measures, believing such not only wrong in themselves, but also calculated to retard the progress of the cause. We know, and are pleased to know, that one of the fundamental principles of all the temperance organizations, is a total exclusion of sectarian or political questions; and we feel assured that the great majority of the temperance men themselves would agree with us in denouncing any attempt to "convert the State into a gigantic Division of the Sons of Temperance."—Will our temperance friends permit us to say that, in our opinion they, or rather some of them, have appropriated to themselves denunciations to which they had no sort of title. We have seen enough of masonry and anti-masonry in some of the Northern States, to want no temperance, or anti-temperance element infused into our domestic politics. We would oppose such to the fullest extent of our humble abilities, at the same time that we would lend all the little influence we might possess to advance the cause of temperance reformation as a matter of social progress. So many new-fangled notions spring full-fledged from the land of abolition agitation—so many schemes for interfering *by law* with our neighbors, be the said neighbors States or individuals, that old-fashioned conservative Democrats like ourselves are very apt to view anything coming from that source with distrust, and we will venture to say that before any great length of time has elapsed the vast majority of Temperance men will regard this Maine Law precisely as we do, and become convinced that its agitation of it would tend to bring suspicion and odium upon a noble cause, and thus defeat the end it was intended to serve. The New Hampshire State Temperance Society pronounced against it upon this very ground.

We have too much respect for ourselves to pretend for a moment an approval of a measure which we do not like, and too high an opinion of the good sense of our temperance friends to suppose that a frank avowal of our opinion would lower us in their estimation, but we should regret exceedingly that any remarks of ours should be tortured into opposition to a cause of which we approve or disrespect towards gentlemen whom we esteem.

☞The Maine Liquor Law has been defeated in the New Jersey Legislature by a vote of 46 to 13.—It was decided to be unconstitutional, impracticable, fraught with mischief, and out of its latitude.

☞The Circus has arrived, and will perform to-night.

☞The steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The Tory and Protectionist Ministry has been formed in England, Earl Derby as Prime Minister. Cotton dull, and a shade lower than at the sailing of the America. The demand for flour at Liverpool better than reported by the America. Advanced 3d. Corn has advanced 6d.

The new English Ministry is as follows:—First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, Lord Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House, Mr. D'Israeli; Secretary of the Foreign Department, Lord Malmesbury; Secretary of the Colonial Department, Sir John Parkington; Secretary of the Home Department, Mr. Walpole; Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden; Lord President, Earl of Lansdale; Lord of the Privy Seal, Lord Lyndhurst; President of the Board of Control, Mr. Herries; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland; Postmaster General, Earl Hardwicke.

The new Ministry is high Tory—in favor of reimposing the duties upon corn, and opposed to any extension of the suffrage. Lord John Russell and those who act with him, have declared that they will oppose the restoration of the corn laws.

There is no news from the Continent of Europe worth mentioning.

☞The "Great" Webster demonstration at New York, came off at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening last. The room was about half filled, and Mr. CHOATE not appearing to make a speech, the most of the people went off cross. Mr. Webster was unanimously named for President, subject to the decision of the next "slaughter-house."

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in Wilmington, Tuesday evening, March 9, 1852,

On motion, Col. James T. Miller was called to the chair, and Atlas J. Grady and Stephen D. Wallace were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman in a clear, plain and forcible manner explained the objects of the meeting, when, on motion, a committee of six, consisting of the following gentlemen, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:—W. C. Bettencourt, Charles Henry, James Fulton, James Garrason, S. J. Person, and D. S. Sanders, Esqrs.

The committee retired for a few moments and reported through Col. S. J. Person the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the county of New Hanover,—unaffected by the cry of Union after all danger is past, and unseduced by the artful and hypocritical devices of the self-styled "*Union party*," whose independent organization is urged by its leaders for their own benefit and aggrandizement,—do explicitly declare that in the doctrines—

1st. Of States Rights and State Sovereignty, as set forth and expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799;—

2d. Of the strict construction of the grant of powers to the Federal Government in the Constitution;—

3d. Of an economical administration of the government in all its departments, and the raising by a tariff, upon the ad valorem principle, of so much revenue as may be necessary for that purpose *only*, after applying all other legitimate means;—

4th. Of the faithful and sacred application of the public lands and their proceeds to national and constitutional objects;—

5th. Of the establishment and maintenance of a fiscal agent for receiving, keeping safely and disbursing without loss the funds of the Government and for no other purposes;—

6th. Of the preservation of the qualified veto power which was conceived in wisdom and vested in the President for the wholesome restraint of hurtful and inconsiderate legislation;—

7th. Of a denial of power in Congress to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements, or to charter a National Bank, and the belief that the unwarranted exercise of such power would be dangerous to the liberties of the people, and to the Union of the States;—

8th. Of the danger and inexpediency of exercising doubtful constitutional powers;—and lastly, in the sincere and hearty appreciation of the Republican doctrine that the people are the source of all political power;—they recognize with pride the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party—principles by which they will stand or fall—principles indestructible and eternal, because they are the principles of "Liberty and Union."

Resolved, That unanimity of sentiment and concert of action are much to be desired in the approaching Presidential contest, and to secure them, the democrats of New Hanover county, without disparagement of the claims of other distinguished members of their party, recommend to their brethren throughout the Union, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, a statesman of unrivalled abilities, long-tried, faithful and true; and the Hon. Robert Strange, of N. Carolina, whose talents, fidelity and public service entitle him to the honor and confidence of the nation, as persons eminently qualified to hold the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and under whose lead the great democratic party may confidently anticipate a brilliant triumph.

Resolved, That whilst the democrats of New Hanover county would be highly gratified, should the recommendation expressed in the foregoing resolution meet the approval of the democratic national convention; yet, if it shall be thought better to name other true men for those high offices, they would be untrue to themselves, and faithless to their country, to sacrifice the glorious principles of their political creed to any preference of men.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially approve of the administration of our present Governor, David S. Reid, and earnestly recommend him to the people of the State as the democratic candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Hon. William S. Ashe, our acknowledgments for the faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as our representative in Congress.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a State convention in Raleigh, on the 13th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and of appointing delegates to represent the State in the national convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the first day of June; and also, in the proposition to hold a district convention in Wilmington, on the 23d of April next, to appoint delegates to represent this district in the Baltimore convention; and the chairman of this meeting is requested to appoint 26 delegates to the State convention, and 26 delegates to the district convention, to represent this county.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren in each Captain's district throughout the county to send two delegates to a county convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the Tuesday of June County Court next, for the purpose of choosing candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina.

Mr. James I Bryan offered a substitute for one of the above resolutions, and urged it at some length. The substitute was not adopted.

Robert Strange, Jr., and Samuel J. Person, Esqrs., addressed the meeting, in which the principles of Democracy and the errors of Whiggery were ably expounded. The speeches of these gentlemen were enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the meeting.

In compliance with the sixth resolution, the chairman announced the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the State convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 13th day of May next:—Duncan K. McRae, John Shepard, W. N. Peden, John A. Sanders, Thos. H. Williams, D. Harrell, J. P. Bannerman, John Jones, James Kerr, W. S. Pridgen, Dr. Newkirk, Thos. H. Tate, Eli W. Hall, John L. Holmes, John D. Powers, James Garrason, James Fulton, James I. Bryan, John McAuslan, Robt. B Wood, Dr. Satchwell, Edward Cantwell, W. S. Pridgen, N. F. Nixon, John St George, J. P. Moore.

And the following as delegates to attend a District Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 23d day of April next:—W. S. Larkins, Miles Costin, S. J. Person, J. J. Conoley, A. T. McCollum, Robert Strange, Jr., Moody B. Smith, Stephen D. Wallace, Dr. J. B. Seavey, John Wood, Thos. M. Gardner, John Walker, M. C. Collins, D. A. Lamont, Daniel Dickson, Nicholas N. Nixon, D. McMillan, W. S. Devane, David McIntire, W. C. Bettencourt, R. J. Howard, John A. Corbett, Dr. F. Simpson, Hiram R. Nixon, Daniel S. Sanders, Dr. John D. Bellamy, Jno. C. Bowden.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, and other Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries for the able manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. T. MILLER, Chm'n.

S. D. WALLACE, A. J. GRADY, } Secy's

☞The Baltimore Sun has been enlarged. It could not be improved.

Democratic Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Brunswick county was held at the Court House in Smithville on Monday the 1st inst. The meeting was organized by calling Owen D. Holmes, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. W. Galloway, Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The principles of the democratic party are such as commend themselves to the affections of the people, and have almost invariably maintained their ascendency in the councils of the nation since the origin of the government, thereby making us a happy and prosperous people. Therefore,

Resolved, That in those principles we have the fullest confidence; that by an unwavering adherence to them we shall best subserve our country's welfare; and that we will use our most strenuous exertions to give them that preponderance they so justly merit.

Resolved, That, in all matters of State and National policy, our principles will be most appropriately expressed thro' the medium of our delegates to the State and National Conventions respectively.

Resolved, That the acts of the present State Executive meets our hearty approbation, and we recommend the renomination of David S. Reid for Governor of No. Carolina.

Resolved, That the nominees of the national convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, will receive the cordial support of the democratic party of Brunswick county, but in consequence of the distinguished ability, and lofty patriotism of James Buchanan and Robert Strange, manifested by long lives of public service, we shall be particularly gratified to have their names placed upon the banners of democracy, believing they would lead us on to a glorious victory in the coming contest.

Eloquent speeches were made by Robert Strange, Jr., and M. B. Smith, Esqs., in which the principles of democracy, and the errors of whiggery were powerfully expounded. The remarks of these gentlemen were enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the meeting.

After choosing a committee of five delegates to the district convention, and two delegates to the State convention, the meeting adjourned.

OWEN D. HOLMES, Cha'n.

J. W. GALLOWAY, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

This body met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and after nominations had been made, Mr. Hugus, from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, made the following report:

Resolved, That this convention cordially approve and endorse the great democratic political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the last two national democratic conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, and believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, should now, more than ever, resort to the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and surest guides and landmarks; and that among those of primary importance in the existing position of public affairs, we may enumerate: a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the federal government under the constitution of the United States, and a denial to Congress of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved to the States respectively, and to the people; an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, confining the appropriations made by Congress to national objects authorized by the constitution.

Resolved, That the corner stones of the democratic party were securely and deeply laid during "the reign of terror," by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolutions and this report, dangerous dissensions and injurious consequences to the country were the result.

Resolved That the democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognize no other. We rejoice to witness that the democrats in other States, who disapproved the compromise measures of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union, resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and the democratic party throughout all the States, are now re-uniting in solid phalanx upon the principle that these measures must and shall be maintained and executed, and with the firm determination that the party shall be restored to its former ascendency and power in the administration of the federal government.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain with fidelity and energy the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of such portions of the "State obstruction law" as deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of our sister States in reclaiming their property.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth having deferred their claims to a Presidential candidate to the appeal of her sister States for more than half a century, do now, by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically assert their strong and long deferred right to the honor of furnishing a President for the Union, in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan. They have no second choice; and they firmly believe that, should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he will receive a triumphant, old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we present James Buchanan as our candidate for the Presidency, with the full confidence that the Democracy of our sister States will concede to the Keystone State the honor to which she has so long been entitled, and which she has long generously yielded. That the fame of our candidate as a sound statesman and zealous advocate of republican principles is not surpassed. He is a consistent and uncompromising Democrat, an able defender of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights, a foe to the unconstitutional doctrine of centralization—the advocate of universal suffrage—the early, tried and confidential friend and adviser of the immortal Jackson—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national monied monopolies—the supporter of the economical administration of government—the friend and promoter of agriculture and commerce, of domestic manufactures and mechanics. The services of Mr. Buchanan in the cause of the party and of the country, are recorded in the hearts of the people, and we believe that, with the executive branch of the Government in his hands, equal justice would be awarded to all the great interests of the country, and our beloved Union be safe against the inroads of foreign aggression, and the dangers of intestine commotion.

Resolved, That delegates elected by this Convention be, and they are hereby instructed, to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the successful termination of the late Gubernatorial contest; the election of his Excellency, William Bigler, as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, has secured to the people an able, enlightened, honest and economical administration of the government, and redeems our glorious old Commonwealth from the disgrace which has been brought upon her by the late reckless and extravagant administration; that for the personal and untiring exertions of Gov. Bigler to secure the ascendency of Democratic principles during the late canvass—for his eloquent and statesman-like discussion before the people, of the national issues, which made the late contest memorable and critical for the country, and which conduced to the glorious result, the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude equally difficult to be established or discharged.

Resolved, That all vacancies that may exist in the delegation at Baltimore, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number there present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom and how their votes shall be given in the Convention.

Resolved, That the President and two first Vice Presidents do nominate and appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of thirteen, and that they may announce the appointments before or after the adjournment of the Convention.

The resolutions were adopted without a division.

Congress.

WASHINGTON March 6, 1852.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Beale made a personal explanation as to his former course on the subject of voting on certain State swamp lands. As he had been opposed to the policy, his name must have been recorded on the journal by mistake. This vote was yesterday referred to by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the course of his speech, in which he said that but few or none of the democrats had refused to vote the grant.

The bill for the relief of Rufus Dwynel, and four other private bills, were passed; as was also the bill extending the time for selling the lands heretofore granted by Congress to the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Senate bills were referred, and other business transacted.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from Richmond, in favor of aid to the Collins steamers, and against flogging in the navy. Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rate of ocean postage. Mr. Stockton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting bounty land to sailors. The discussion of the Iowa bill was resumed.

In the House, the Homestead Exemption bill was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Forrest and Charles O'Connor, Esq., it is said, had some warm words in Broadway, N. Y., on Saturday, but no blows were struck.

Democratic State Convention of Connecticut.

The Connecticut democratic State convention met at New Haven on the 3d inst. The committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the principle of strict construction of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States forms a fundamental part of the creed of the American democracy, and that the application of this radical principle will maintain in their integrity the rights of the States, will furnish the most effectual antidote against the centralizing tendencies of the federal government, and will preserve the Constitution and the Union, making a confederacy of States equal to the task of bearing peaceable sway over the North American continent.

Resolved, That on the great questions which have been at issue before the people, the victory of democratic principles has been so signal and decisive that neither Mr. Fillmore nor his predecessor has ventured to recommend the favorite measures of their political supporters; and even on the tariff question, the present Executive, while suggesting some changes in the present law, enters his protest against a "high tariff," lest he should be considered as belonging to the fossil remains of his party.

Resolved, That the democratic party of this country is essentially, from its principles and its component elements, the true Union party—abstaining from the exercise of doubtful powers on the part of the federal government, and upholding the rights of the States, it has preserved the integrity of our political institutions; that it has maintained the honor, developed the power, extended the arena, and promoted the prosperity of the republic, and that we will therefore lend our utmost aid to plant again the democratic flag upon the executive departments at Washington, where, as the representative of a sound and healthy majority of the American people, it has been accustomed to float over a prosperous and united country.

Resolved, That the democracy of Connecticut, acting through their State conventions, have never, amid all the excitement which has prevailed for some years past, given the slightest aid or comfort to sectional animosity; and that they have passed no resolution at war with the creed of the national democracy; and that, having last year fully expressed their acquiescence in the compromise measures of Congress, they can now proudly point to their official proceedings for a series of years as unstained by fanaticism and embracing principles as broad as the Union.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully abide by the decision of the democratic convention which is to meet in Baltimore in June next; and that, from whatever quarter of the Union the nominee may be selected, we pledge him in advance the entire and hearty support of the Connecticut democracy.

If the Northern States only adopt, and *act up to*, such resolutions as these, there can be little question of the harmony of the party and of the country. We have already published the excellent resolutions of the Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other State conventions; and hope to see the same spirit manifested by the whole Northern democracy. The prospect is brightening fast.

☞The democratic State convention of Pennsylvania has terminated its session at Harrisburg. An electoral ticket was chosen and delegates to the Baltimore national convention. A series of resolutions embodying the principles of the party was also adopted, and the delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for Hon. James Buchanan as the candidate for the Presidency, from first to last, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C., March, 1852.

Died, in this county, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., of pulmonary apoplexy, brother ROBERT TATE HENRY, in the 27th year of his age, eldest son of ROBERT HENRY, Esq., dec'd.

He was a worthy, consistent member of Moore's Creek Division No. 142 S. of T., and a pious, exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. In all the walks of life, brother Henry was esteemed by all who knew him for his correct, modest demeanor; his amiable, upright character; and his many excellent qualities of heart. And around his dying pillow many warm friends of the Church and the Order were clustered to witness the triumphs of Christianity over Death and the Grave. Though confined to his bed but four or five days, yet when the messenger death began to lay his icy fingers around his heart, and to give assurance that his end was nigh, he spoke with confidence of his acceptance with God through Christ, and praised the Lord that he had caused him so early in life to put his trust in his blessed Saviour; and with dying words of admonition to his family and friends, he, after being a few hours delirious, quietly, calmly, peacefully, as far as such matters can be exhibited to the view of men, fell asleep in Jesus. And verily, may it be said of our departed brother, "He is not dead but sleepeth."

He was interred on Thursday last, a large number of citizens being present to pay this last and testimonial of respect for our deceased brother. The beautiful and impressive burial ceremony of the Order was performed over his remains; and many an eye unused to weeping, was moistened with the tear of fraternal grief as each brother quietly passed his last resting place, and solemnly responded, "Brother, Farewell."

A meeting of Moore's Creek Division S. of T., of which the deceased was a member, was called, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound regret of the sudden death of our beloved brother, ROBERT TATE HENRY, D. G. W. P. of this Division, who has been cut down in the bloom of life, with bright prospects of future usefulness: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with due submission and resignation to this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain expressing our sincere sorrow for his loss, and deplore his removal from our midst.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their sad bereavement, and tender to them our sincere condolence in the deep grief in which they are plunged.

Resolved, That as a token of our fraternal regard, we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother, and perform the last sad rites of our Order; and also wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the W. P. and R. S., and sent to the family of the deceased; also, that a copy be forwarded to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and Spirit of the Age for publication.

C. T. MURPHY, W. P.

J. T. MOORE, R. S.

From the Mobile Tribune.

A Fair Proposition.

MOBILE, March 2, 1852.

To the Governor of the State of Massachusetts:

Sir: I observe that one branch of the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts has thought fit to appoint a committee to institute enquiry as to what action shall be taken to procure the restoration to freedom of the three negro men, who were a short time since sold at Galveston, Texas, under the laws of that State, and purchased by me.

I happened in Galveston at the time these three negroes were detected in the act of kidnapping or abducting slaves from their owners. They were tried under the laws of Texas, found guilty, and of course subjected to the penalty imposed by the law of that State. In the execution of this law, they were exposed to public sale and I became the purchaser.

If the Legislature of Massachusetts, or the abolitionists, are really sincere in their disposition to restore to citizenship and liberty these negroes, I will afford them an opportunity of doing so.

I, therefore, propose to this committee, or to the abolitionists generally, if they will pay me the amount of money it has cost to reclaim a fugitive slave in Boston, they can have these negroes. This proposition I consider fair, liberal and just; and it will be regarded as a test of the sincerity of those who manifest such a lively interest in the welfare of this peculiar people.

My place of residence is Mobile.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL QUARLES.

Whig Tactics.

The Whig papers generally are using their blandest tones towards the Unionists of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, in the hope of their not being able to find anywhere to go since the failure of the Milledgeville movement. Several of them are re-echoing the cuckoo cry of the *Republic*, and extending most loving invitations to them to come and be killed at the "Philadelphia Slaughter House." We subjoin a sample from the Raleigh *Register*. After gravely assuming as a fixed fact the predominating influence of the RANTOULS, PRESTON KINGS, &c., in securing the Democratic nomination, and the endorsement of that nomination by "the secession wing of the party," the *Register* goes on to say:

"In this view of the case, the Unionists of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi will naturally fall into the ranks of the candidate who is nominated on the platform of the Whig administration. It is of no consequence who may be the nominee, or what may be the platform or professions of their convention, the fact is notorious that the party styling itself Democratic is entirely in the hands of the Secessionists and Abolitionists. The Democratic centre, the conservative Democracy—that portion which sides with the administration and the Unionists on the question of the compromise and intervention—have no power in Congress, and will have none in the convention, except that which they derive from "humiliating coalition with dangerous and desperate factions. But this same centre clings to the factions in spite of the hate they all bear to each other, and the principle of cohesion is the *name* of Democracy. In this way do grown men sacrifice substances to shadows."

The benevolent institution of Odd Fellows in the United States number 200,000 members. There are 2,835 Lodges and 600 Encampments in the United States. The amount of revenue for the year 1851 was $1,200,000. The amount paid the same year for relief was nearly $500,000.

Consequences of Advertising.

A London paper not long since related the following case of a great rush of widows, in answer to an advertisement, to the great consternation of a staid and respectable citizen, and the amusement of the rabble:

"Mr. Stroud having occasion for a housekeeper to superintend his domestic arrangements, advertised for a 'widow, or a widow and her daughter, to take charge of the upper part of a tradesman's house, and to cook for him.' The wages were stated to be £30 per annum, with coals, candles, &c., and application was directed to be made between eleven and three o'clock on Tuesday, at No. 68 Tower street.—Before the clock struck eleven the widows began to arrive, and soon the street was rendered impassable by the number of fair ones crowding towards the house, and in a few minutes Mr. Stroud's shop and parlor were filled with women, struggling to gain the attention of the advertiser, and clamorously setting forth their qualifications for the situation.

"A report soon got wind that Mr. Stroud had advertised for a wife, and people had flocked from all quarters to see the ladies in search of a husband.—The widows, young, middle-aged, the thin and stout, the dark and the fair, some in their weeds, others gaily attired, and many poorly but decently clad, continued to arrive, and were greeted with laughter and shouts by the mob, who gave free vent to their jokes and ribaldry as the widows arrived and departed. At length the confusion and noise became so great, that a posse of the police were sent for, who preserved a little better order, and afforded free ingress and egress for the applicants."

Exports from New York.

We have the official statement of the Exports from New York to foreign ports, for the month of February, which fully substantiates our previous assertions in regard to the increased shipments of domestic produce. This increase, exclusive of specie, amounts to $767,157, and will more than equal the falling off noticed in January. The exports of foreign produce have also increased $59.704, making a total increase in shipments of merchandize for the month, of $826,864. We have also exported a largely increased amount of gold, which is as properly an article of domestic produce as wheat or cotton. It is the opinion of many that this export of specie is soon to cease; but we hope it will not fall off entirely, if the supply from California is to continue. We have no desire to see the rate of interest here become suddenly as low as it is in London. Capital is quite abundant enough for a cautious, healthy trade. When it is too easily obtained, it prompts a spirit of speculation, and an undue expansion of business and credits, the result of which has always been evil. The business at the Custom House on Friday and Saturday was quite large, and the receipts for cash duties for the month amount to $2.286,955 47 against $2,658,835 87 for the corresponding month of last year; showing a difference of $371.980 40. This would indicate a decline in general imports for the month of a little less than $2.000,000; making a falling off of about $5.500,000 since the first of January.

We annex a comparative statement of the exports of certain articles of produce from this port, for the month of February, and also a statement of the amount of increase or decrease in the comparative exports from the first of January. It will be seen that the shipments of cotton, and of almost every article of breadstuffs and provisions, show an increase from the corresponding period of last year.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 6th.

Important from France.

By the America, we have received the following important communication respecting the progress of European affairs, under the influence prevailing at Paris.

Notwithstanding the profound dissimulation of Louis Napoleon and the three foreign ambassadors whose influence prevails in France, and the efforts which are maintained to conceal the treaty which is making between them, have been able to discover what has been decided upon hitherto. It has been agreed that Russia shall extend her dominion into Turkey; Austria into Piedmont; and Prussia into the canton at Neufchatel.

In the meantime, the combined fleets of the respective parties are to ma

...rtising.

...related the follow-
...rs, in answer to an
...rnation of a staid
...musement of the

...or a housekeeper to
...ements, advertised
... daughter, to take
...tradesman's house,
... were stated to be
...es, &c., and appli-
...tween eleven and
...68 Tower street.—
... widows began to
...ndered impassable
...rding towards the
... Stroud's shop and
... struggling to gain
...d clamorously set-
...the situation.
...Ir Stroud had ad-
...d flocked from all
...h of a husband.—
... the thin and stout,
...eir weeds, others
...but decently clad,
...eted with laughter
... free vent to their
...arrived and depart-
...i noise became so
...ere sent for, who
...l afforded free in-
...s."

...York.

...f the Exports from
...e month of Februa-
... previous assertions
...nts of domestic pro-
...f specie, amounts
...qual the falling off
... of foreign produce
...ing a total increase
...e month, of $826,-
... largely increased
...perly an article of
...on. It is the opin-
...ecie is soon to cease;
...tirely, if the supply
...We have no desire
...ecome suddenly as
... is quite abundant
... trade. When it
... a spirit of specula-
...usiness and credits,
...een evil. The bu-
...riday and Saturday
... for cash duties for
... 47 against $2,658,-
...nth of last year;
...0 40. This would
...ports for the month
...making a falling off
...t of January.
...ment of the exports
...m this port, for the
...t statement of the
...in the comparative
...ry. It will be seen
... of almost every ar-
...s, show an increase
... last year.

...ore Sun, March 6th.

...rance.

...eived the following
...ting the progress of
...nence prevailing at

...d dissimulation of
...reign ambassadors
...ce, and the efforts
... the treaty which is
...n able to discover
...nerto. It has been
... her dominion into
... and Prussia into

...ned fleets of the re-
... such an attitude
... prevent all inter-
... is to be the reward
... but Belgium is the
...tion tends."

...Governor.

...s Private Secretary,
... County, in place of
...ngham, resigned.
...ointed Mr. John C.
...s City, Directors in
... for the Deaf and
...dard.

...f the Empire City.

...w York, March 6.
...rom New Orleans *via*
...latter port to the 1st
... brings about 50 pas-
...h freight.
...b E. C. are Col. Fre-

...ed at Havana on the
... soon as the Georgia
...very moment.
...t on the 1st.
...e Empire City, have
...nable to find passage
... that many others
...he scarcity of provi-

...r of landholders in Uni-...ttories.

Free white population	No. of land holders.
581,863	46,760
317,489	29,229
313,411	29,765
985,704	34,235
144,000	5,385
363,305	22,445
3,049,457	170,621
466,240	23,905
2,258,863	127,577
1,936,108	143,887
977,628	93,896
846,104	76,208
395,097	34,089
304,565	20,177
191,872	14,805
163,200	108
71,289	6,063
418,590	21,860
895,304	77,013
553,295	56,916
274,623	29,969
521,438	51,759
426,507	41,964
295,758	33,960
255,416	13,424
756,893	72,710
761,688	74,777
592,077	54,458
162,068	17,758
47,167	4,304
154,100	12,198
38,027	264
6,038	157
61,530	3,750
13,087	1,164
11,330	926
19,630,738	1,448,486

...ng a history of his

...rk to an impartial

Smuggling Goods.

...nail steamer Ameri-
...ached her dock here
... seized by order of
...charge of smuggling
...housand dollars.—
... not yet been arrest-
...e. The matter has

...Brunswick Bruiser.

...pentine tree?
...*pes*, but always *runs*

...vored female, and it
...y to say, in the happi-
...boat?
...*te her*"—(Gladiator.)
...ho gets a crack over

...have got a BRUISER.

...ORK WHIGS.—At a
... Committee of New
...here was considera-
... friends of Webster,
...olution in favor of
... of two. The res-
...eral Committee.

France as She Is.

We make the subjoined translation of a letter from a distinguished friend of the republican cause in Paris, and being written there, and under a full sense of the character of Louis Napoleon's proceedings and the effect of them, it will be received by our readers, no doubt, with a degree of interest commensurate with the statements it contains:

PARIS, February 8, 1852.

By this steamer you will receive afflicting intelligence, which seems to be always increasing, of the political condition of our unfortunate country. The re-nomination of Louis Napoleon, based upon the coup d'etat of the 2d of December, and which has resulted in a vote of 7,500,000 for the infamous usurper, will eventually open the eyes of the French people The middle classes, indeed, already perceive the great error they have committed, and will take the first opportunity, in whatever form it may be presented to them, to reverse the act and escape its consequences. The confiscation of the estates of the house of Orleans is denounced throughout the whole country; and the undisguised disposal of the offices of State as marketable commodities, for the promotion of his own plans, is exciting universal indignation against the President. The despotism of his character is, moreover, exceedingly offensive, in the reckless imprisonment of some of the most respectable and honorable men, apparently for the single purpose of laying hold of their property and appropriating it to his own use. But no act of this character, no seizure of property, no citizen is exiled, but it would embarrass the government to declare the cause. Nor is this all—women are insulted by imprisonment, and mothers and children are at this moment under arrest; and thus, with all the divisions of society, as it were, in a state of siege, all classes and people find themselves oppressed in the exercise of their rights by this modern Nero of unhappy France. But the working men, the commercial class, the nobility, and even the royalists are united in their purpose to shake off this odious oppression.

General Roudon, commanding in Algeria, has already received the custody of 2,500 political prisoners, exiled by Louis Napoleon in the intoxication of his success; and he still stalks forward with his eyes closed, to the very verge of the abyss in which himself, his government and infamous satellites will be presently engulfed.

You have, without doubt, read in the journals of the day, an account of the attempt to assassinate the President. The act has been readily but falsely attributed to our friends, as are all acts of violence, but you know how sincerely we oppose all illegal and unworthy means. I am glad to say that the new councils of State contain several of our own number; a fact of some importance, since three political envoys representing different powers have arrived in Paris, and exert particular influence. One is M. Titoff, representative of Russia; another, M. le Comte de Sturmer, formerly ambassador from Austria at Constantinople; and M. le Prince de Puckler Moscow, representative of Prussia. And these three ministers constitute, in fact, the privy council of the government of the republic, vested, as it is, in Louis Napoleon. Thus, Russia, Austria and Prussia are indeed the sources of all those acts of severity and despotism which oppress our unfortunate party.

Russia, exhausted by forty years of war sustained against the Circassians, is employing all her means to engage France in a war with England; by this means the powers of the North will have no further cause to apprehend a political movement in France, and expect to facilitate the consolidation of the despotism of their respective countries. All these measures, notwithstanding, result in no injury to the democratic party, which continues united as in one man. England is busy in fortifying her entire coast. Admiral Hogle has received orders to repair to Plymouth and to take command of the squadron; at the same time, Vice Admiral Walker is ordered to the squadron at Portsmouth. The British fleet in the Mediterranean commanded by Admiral Napier, has also received orders to repass the straits of Gibraltar. Thus the policy pursued by the powers of the North is by no means favorable to their interests, inasmuch as they are forcing England into the support of the democratic movement on the continent. Louis Napoleon, waxing bold in the promises of the despotic powers of Europe, and enriched by the spoliation of the unfortunate exiles, submits unhesitatingly to the dictation of the representatives of the three powers.

The King of Naples has consented, after consulting Austria, to restore to the Bonaparte family the estate of the ex-King Murat.

A large party of political prisoners, recently detained in the prisons of Paris, were transported, during the night, into the different departments. I learn that, amongst the number, were several included in the latest arrest—Generals Moraut, Lefontaine, Marnee, Zerrman, de la Nois, &c. M. Varenne has been released upon security.

From a letter received from the same source as the above, by the last steamer, we learn that the conduct of Mr. Dupin, and his colleagues, testamentary legatees of the Orleans family, in protesting against the arbitrary confiscation thereof by Louis Napoleon, is applauded throughout France. It has induced the National Guard to press an earnest claim for reorganization, in Paris and the departments; and the effect of this demand has induced a secret council on the part of Louis Napoleon and the foreign ambassadors. At this council it was decided to address the Pope, to the end that Pius IX. should issue a bull directing the clergy of France to accept in the name of their several communes the heirship of the house of Orleans, and in this manner to obtain, by the approbation of the people, the acceptance of a national act annulling the protestation of the testamentary legatees of Louis Philippe.

M. Rozier, Minister from Belgium, had arrived at Paris and had a long interview with Louis Napoleon. It is positively asserted that the purpose of the interview contemplates a national union between Belgium and France. It is believed that the project will provoke the hostility of England, and intimated, that in the event of its consummation, France and Belgium, under the government of Louis Napoleon, will come clattering about his ears like a house of cards. The "Union" will not endure, the writer predicts, beyond a few months, at best, the date of its ratification.

WALKING SIXTY CONSECUTIVE HOURS.—The extraordinary, and, we believe, unparalleled feat of walking sixty hours without sleep or rest, has been accomplished successively by Capt. Thompson, who finished the last hour at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday last. Capt. T. began to walk on Saturday morning last at 8 o'clock, and continued patiently and perseveringly in the performance of this prodigious feat until it was completed. Towards the close of his undertaking, fatigue and exhaustion began to tell fearfully upon him. He staggered to and fro like a drunken man, and could hardly lift one leg after another. Still, with indomitable perseverance, he continued to walk, until the firing of the 8 o'clock gun on Jackson Square, announced the termination of his gigantic efforts, when the tension of his overwrought frame gave way at once, and he fell utterly prostrated in the arms of his attendants. We understand that Capt. T. is suffering fever—no unexpected result of so terrible a violation of the laws of nature. *New Orleans Bee.*

THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.—A return to the British Parliament has just been printed, showing the condition of the coast guard service for the last ten years. In 1841 there were 50 cruisers and 21 tenders. The mounted guard was 146, and the total force numbered 5944, and the expense was £508,-282 2s. 7d. In 1850 there were 49 cruisers and one tender. The mounted guard was only 15, and the force 5770; the expense was reduced to £460,963 19s. 5d. In the year 1850 the seizures of brandy by the coast guard and revenue cruisers numbered 5129 gallons; of whiskey, 119; of Geneva, 446; of rum, 5; and of wine, 378: of tea, 30 lbs.; of tobacco, 40,-179 lbs.; of cigars, 451 lbs.; of snuff, 89 lbs.; and of soap, 248 lbs. The conveyance was made in 35 vessels, 57 boats, and one horse and cart. The smugglers numbered 248 men, nine women, and six boys.

The *Atlanta Intelligencer* of the 4th instant says:

RAILROADS IN ATLANTA.—Very few persons who have never visited Atlanta, have an adequate idea of the immense amount of Railroad business going on here daily. The whole number of trains arriving and departing amount to about eighteen or twenty, each day. On Monday last, however, thirteen different trains of cars departed before eight o'clock in the morning. The whole number of trains arriving and departing during the day was twenty-four. Where is the city of the South that can beat this?

NEW BRICK-MAKING MACHINES.—The Woodstock (Va.) Tenth Legion says that Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, of that place, has invented a machine that will turn out from 50,000 to 100,000 bricks per day. It is said to be very simple, and can be worked by any amount of horse-powers.

Hatching of Fishes.

Artificial hatching is likely to become an extensive branch of business The hatching of chickens by steam is one of the triumphs of our utilitarian philosophy.—The hatching of fish by artificial methods is likely to be added to the discoveries in our day and generation.

At one of the late sessions of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Mr. Coste took occasion to remark to the society that he had succeeded in hatching salmon and trout from eggs brought from a distance. He exhibited a glass globe, half filled with water, with a bed of sand at the bottom. A multitude of redish, half-transparent creatures, were darting with extreme vivacity from one side of the bowl to the other. Each one was about as big as a grain of hemp seed. Two almost imperceptible black points seemed to be the eyes, and a slight, though remarkably active excrescence, the tail.

The eggs from which these embryo salmon were produced were sent to the College de France from Mulhausen, where they were packed, if the expression may be allowed, by the engineers of the Rhone Canal. They were placed in a tin box, wrapped up in a mass of moist aquatic plants, and sent by diligence. M. Coste received them forty hours after they were taken from the waters of the Rhone, and immediate placed them in a basin, through which he caused a steady current of water to flow. A few days after their immersion, they gave birth to numerous hearty young salmon; their health was so good as to enable them to pay a visit to the Academy at a very early period of their existence. The success of the experiment seems to render it probable that salmon may be acclimated, and learn to live in reservoirs of fresh water.

Rolling It Out.

Mr. Kendall, in his last letter from Paris to the Picayune, relates the following good one:

"One of the most amusing *canards*, recently put in circulation, to change the subject entirely, has been set flying by an editor in the department of the Nievre. It would seem that they are macadamizing the road leading into Saint Saulge, and that the engineer in charge of the work a short time since procured one of those heavy and immense cylinders with which the stones are crushed This cylinder was put in operation upon a pile of rocks at a small village some eight leagues from Saint Saulge, and as it was drawn along its working certainly resembled in some way the operations of a baker's rolling-pin upon a large piece of dough. Suddenly a whim seized upon the villagers, and young and old, armed with picks, hoes, scythes and axes, turned out in the great excitement, and with violent threats told the engineer to be off with his cylinder.

"But, my good friends," exclaimed the astonished engineer, "what is the matter?"

"Oh!" retorted one of the villagers, who seemed to be spokesman for his fellows, "we understand your movements well enough, and we will put a stop to them," at the same time whirling an axe about his head in a threatening manner.

"Movements!" repeated the engineer, growing more and more astonished, "what movements? and how does the working of my cylinder affect you?"

"Affect us!" retorted the villager, meaningly:—"Why, it is now only eight leagues to Saint Saulge, *but with that new machine of yours you will soon roll it out to twelve!*"

WATER MELON SUGAR.—The Chicago Tribune, in acknowledging the receipt of a small quantity of genuine saccharine matter extracted from the water melon, says:

"We have seen and used sugar made from cane, maple, corn and beets, but we have never seen any so pure and deliciously sweet as this. To our mind it is equal to the best quality of honey. The water melon possesses a great amount of saccharine matter in a very pure state, and we do not see why making sugar from it could not be made a profitable business in a climate adapted to it."

If the climate of Illinois will perfect the melon, so as to make melon sugar profitable, what will our climate do, where the melon grows in its greatest abundance and perfection? We last season tried the experiment of making syrup from water melons, and succeeded in making a better article than we ever saw brought from the West Indies or New Orleans. Twelve to fourteen gallons of juice will make a gallon of pure, keeping syrup. None of our small farmers need go without the luxury of *sweetening* when the means are within the reach of every one, preparing his own sugar and syrup. Select dead ripe melons, cut them in two, and scrape the inside into a boiler, mashing all the pulp; when the boiler is full start the fire, and as the mass begins to boil, skim out the seeds and residue of pulp; boil until the juice becomes of a proper consistency for keeping, when it may be cooled and put away in kegs or casks for use We should like some of our readers to try the experiment, how much syrup can be made from an acre of melons. We believe that it will pay better than Corn or Cotton.

A young couple went to the Rev. Paul Davis to get married. Mr. Davis is something of a wag, and by an innocent mistake, of course, began to read from the prayer-book as follows: "Man that is born of woman, is full of trouble, and hath but a short time to live," &c. The astonished bridegroom exclaimed. "Sir, you mistake, we come to be married." "Well," replied Davis, "if you insist I will marry you; but believe me friend, you had much better be buried"

English knowledge of the United States was further illustrated at Madame St. Arnaud's Parisian *soiree*.—An English lady, with whom a letter writer says he conversed, protested that the United States was not a land of liberty, because some one told her the gentlemen all owned 500 slaves a piece. "In what *part* of the United States was that, Madame?" "In Rio Janeiro," she replied.

THE SURE ROAD TO WEALTH.—The Boston Journal furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits of liberal and judicious advertising. It is from the cash book of S. S Houghton, a dry goods dealer in Boston.—From Dec. 17, 1851, to Jan. 12, 1852, his sales, without advertising, were $1712 19, an average of $75 a day. At the end of that time, he commenced advertising, and up to the 7th of February, expended one hundred dollars in making his business known through the newspapers. At that time, his sales had reached $7000 03, an average of $304 35 a day There is very little danger that that man will give up advertising.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS BEWARE.—The death of Simeon Stevens, Esq, a respectable citizen of Newberry, N. H., was caused by a newspaper which he had borrowed and was carrying home, when the wind took it away. He chased it through the drifted snow, and died of fatigue soon after recovering it.—*Eastern paper.*

A HARD HIT.—The New York Times gives the Aldermen of Gotham a pretty severe dig, as follows:

The City Fathers visited the Islands on Thursday to *search* out a place to bury the deceased paupers. They *found* champagne and fixins, and brought home bricks enough to build the receiving vault for the new cemetery.

"Mr. Snooks, how does it come that Nature formed you so homely."

"Nature was not to blame," says Snooks, "for when I was two months old, I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood, but my nurse, the huzzy, one day swapped me away for another boy, just to please a friend of hers, whose child was rather plain looking."

☞Speaking of apples, it is rather remarkable that the first "apple" in Paradise should have turned out the first "pair."

☞According to the Railway times, all the railroads now on earth have cost the enormous sum of £447,-786,000, or $2,238,946,000.

Dr. Brandreth, of pill fame, has bought the property bounded by Broadway, Canal and Lispennard streets, N. Y., for $120,000, and is going to erect a grand building, in which will be established a bank, of which he will be the principal stockholder and President.

Gen. Zollicoffer, editor of the Nashville Banner, and Mr. Brabson, of the Tennessee Legislature, had a fight a few days ago, but neither was injured.

The young lady who saw a baby without kissing it has acknowledged that her friend's bonnet is handsomer than her own!

A PLAIN TRUTH PLAINLY TOLD.—Mr. Cobden has recently written a letter, in which he utters the following truthful words: "As a people we have failed to respect the rights of property of weaker communities. No conqueror ever returned to our shores, after enlarging our territorial sovereignty, without a triumphant welcome; and no questions are ever asked as to our right to the conquered territories. Even an individual may engage in wars, and dispossess rulers of their sovereignty, and dub himself "Rajah" in their stead, and he will be loaded with honors; whilst we stigmatize as pirates American adventurers, who, without a flag, make a descent upon Cuba."

Wolf Story.

"Talking of wolves," said Black one evening, "I can tell you a story that no other man on the river can tell."

"When I first came to the cabin, there was no clearing within thirty miles, and the only neighbor I had was George B——, who died last year, up by the cedar hill, ten miles or so away. It was a little lonesome, and yet I liked it for a year, and I saw George three times during that twelve month. But the next six months I never saw a man, and I used to sit and look at myself in the still water over the side of my canoe, and like it, for it seemed as if I had company. But one day in November I was tired out of being alone, and I started off towards evening to go up to George's. I crossed the river just here, and went along the edge of the water, swinging my rifle in my hand, whistling for company's sake, for it made a pleasant echo in the woods. The night was coolish, very clear, and there was a pleasant moon. Just as I reached the rock brook, close on the side of the pond, I heard a growl that startled me, and stopping short, I saw a wolf standing with his paws buried in the carcass of a deer, while his jaws were full of the flesh But he was not eating, for he had seen me, and seemed to be discussing the merits of his meal before him, and the possible meal which I presented for him He was not any of your dog wolves, but a grizzly rascal, as large as Leo yonder, with larger hair and stouter legs He emitted once or twice more, and I was fool enough to show fight. If I have had let him alone, he would been content with his feed; for they are cowardly animals, except when there are droves of them, or unless you disturb their eating.

"I took a short aim at him and shot. He jumped the instant I pulled the trigger, and I missed his breast and broke his fore-paw. Then he yelled and came at me, and I heard, as I thought, fifty more answer him. It wasn't ten seconds before I was in the first crotch of the nearest tree, and four of the grizzly scoundrels were under it, looking at me, whining, and licking their lips, as if their mouths watered for me. I didn't understand their language, or I would have suggested the idea of satisfying their appetites upon the deer which lay a few rods off. But I couldn't persuade them to take any hints of that sort, so I loaded my rifle and shot one of them dead. There was more for them to eat, if they had chosen to devour one of their own sort, but I couldn't blame them for refusing the lean, bony carcass of such a comrade, especially when a tolerable well-fattened man was in a sapling close by, and the more especially when, if they had any eyes, they could see that the sapling was splitting in two at the crotch, and I must come down soon, in spite of my repugnance to a closer acquaintance with them. So it was thought; and before I had time to reload my rifle and despatch another of them, crack went the tree, and I dropped my rifle just quick enough to catch with arms and legs around the tree, and hold on for life, till I could get out my knife from my pocket, open it, and shove it in my belt. That done, I watched my chance, and if there ever was a scared wolf that was one when I lighted on his back and wound my arms around him, and we rolled away together. The other two didn't understand it at all, and backed off to watch the fight. A pretty moonlight tussle that was. At length the wolf got me under, and he and I both thought I was done for. He planted his two paws on my breast, and the claws left marks that are there yet—while he seized my shoulders with his villainous jaws."

Black paused to show us the scars on his breast and arms, particularly the large scar, where the flesh was torn from the bone on his shoulder. He continued:

"I was a little faint when his teeth went in. It was unpleasant; and I had time to think of a dozen other ways of dying, any one of which I would have preferred to that, had a choice been possible. The wolf apparently didn't like the hold he had, for he tore out my coat, shirt and flesh, too, and seized on my fur cap. It was a lucky mistake for me. I felt his wet lips on my forehead, and had just time to let go my hold of his throat and clutch my knife, when he shook off the cap and made another attempt to get a mouthful, but his throat was in no fix to swallow it if he got it, for my knife blade was working desperately across his jugular, and the point of it was feeling between the vertebræ for his spinal marrow. He was a dead wolf, and gave it up like one fairly whipped.

"I had bled considerably when I rose, but I wasn't weakened a particle. The whole had passed in less than half a minute, and I was ready for the other two, that now came at me both together.

"I seized my rifle and met one with the barrel across the nose and floored him. As he picked himself up I seized him by the hind foot. If the first wolf was scared when I fell on him, this one was more so. I shall never forget the howl which escaped him as I swang him into the air and struck the other a blow with his comrade. The other one, the first I had wounded, frightened at the novel fight, vanished in the woods, and I was left with this one in my hands. He seemed to let out his voice with tremendous force as he went round my head twice. The centrifugal force, as they used to call it at school, forced out his wind, but as I let him fly his scream was fairly demoniacal.

"He went a rod from the bank, and the howl stopped only when he reached the water. I was faint and weak now, and my visit to George was of course out of the question; so I seized my rifle, loaded it with difficulty as I ran, and following the water, I at length saw him come up. He struck in for the shore, but seeing me did not dare to land. I teased him so for two miles, and each time he approached the shore I showed myself, and he kept off I saw he was getting tired, but I didn't want to shoot him yet, and I followed him till he went over the rapids, and into the deep hole by the Haunted Rock. Here I had to leave the river bank, and I watched him swimming along the edge of the rock until he found a little shelf on which he crawled out and shook his hide. But he couldn't crawl up that rock—that was pretty certain; and while he was discussing it all alone to himself, I helped him settle the question with a rifle ball in his side. He gave a mad half-bark and half-yell, and sprang into the river, but he didn't rise again.

"How I got to my canoe I don't know. I managed to paddle over and get in here half-dead, with my blood all over me, and my wounds frozen dry. It was a month before I was well enough to hunt again, and I have been shy of wolves ever since."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands?

A late Washington letter to the *Journal of Commerce* says:

It has been thought possible that a difficulty would arise between the United States and France in reference to the Sandwich Islands. Should France persist in the demands she made on those Islands, and enforce them as she has threatened to do, it will create, of course, a question of very serious importance between that government and this

Last July, our Executive Government notified the French Government, in a special dispatch, that this Government would not permit, without interference, any attempt on the part of France, to take possession of the Sandwich Islands, or to establish her power over them. The message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the late session, also shows that it is the fixed and necessary policy of this country to preserve the independence of the Sandwich Islands.

We also learn from late and authentic sources that our government has given assurances to the authorities of the Sandwich Islands that their independence shall be preserved.

I learn from naval officers who have visited the Islands very often, and have had opportunities to notice their present condition in comparison with what it was ten or twenty years ago, that the native population of the island is fast and steadily decreasing.

The result must be the final extinction of the aboriginal race, and the substitution for it of the Anglo-American race. The settlement of the Pacific coast by Americans, and the more frequent commercial intercourse with Asia, which is to result from it, will expedite the settlement of the Sandwich Islands by our people. A line of steamers is already established or projected between San Francisco and these Islands.

It is well known that the authorities of the Islands wish to make the people of the United States their heirs and successors, and that their sovereign has been invested with power to place the Islands under the protection of the United States in case of any emergency.

Under these circumstances, it appears certain that the Sandwich Islands must ultimately, and at no distant day, become inhabited by people of the United States, and be possessed and governed by them, and be under the protection of the United States Government.

That they will also be politically connected in some form with the U. S. is very probable, as their distance from San Francisco is only twenty-one hundred miles, and as they are in the track of our trade to Asia, and on the route of our whaling vessels.

Whether France will undertake to expedite this result by enforcing her threats in regard to these islands, is an interesting question.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.—A Washington letter to the Tribune, gives the following as the amounts now annually paid by the United States Government to various lines of ocean steamships:

New York to Bremen *via* Southampton—to Ocean Steam Navigation Co.	$858,000
Charleston to Havana—to M. C. Morderai	50,000
New York to Chagres—to George Law	290,000
Panama to San Francisco—to Howland & Aspinwall	348,250
New York to Liverpool—to E. K. Collins	385,000
New York to Havana—to Ocean Steam Nav. Co.	75,000
Total	$1,948,250

The amount asked for by the Collins line, from the present Congress, is much larger than they have heretofore received. The writer in the Tribune opposes these government grants to individuals or companies, on the ground that it destroys the competition which would naturally arise, and places the business in the hands of monopolies.

Honor to Chevalier Hulsemann.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Arctic brings intelligence that the Emperor of Austria has conferred the order of the Iron Crown upon Chevalier Hulsemann as a mark of approbation for his course at Washington.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A ROWDY.—Two fellows named John Wood and Henry Hall, went into the oyster saloon of John Gilroy, No. 390 Second avenue, on Monday night last, about half-past nine o'clock, and called for oyster stews, which were served to them. On leaving the saloon, the parties, it appears, refused to pay for the oysters, when a difficulty ensued between them and the keeper. Hall drew a dirk-knife which was taken from him by Mr. Gilroy. He then bit Gilroy in both arms, and the latter, being a man of intemperate habits, died yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries inflicted by Hall's teeth.

New York Courier.

Why are the fruits of the vine like old monkeys?—Because they are grapes (grey-apes.)

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.
February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

MARRIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 4th inst., by LEWIS HIGHSMITH, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. CARR, of Duplin county, to Miss ANN JANE, daughter of Rev. DAVID WELLS of New Hanover county.

DIED.

In this town, on the 8th inst., of scarlet fever, WILLIAM, youngest son of H. R. NIXON, Esq., aged about four years. He was a noble, manly little boy, and a favorite with every body.

In Duplin county on the 30th Jan., Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, consort of Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, in the 50th year of her age. As a wife she was affectionate, as a mother kind and indulgent, as a friend sincere candid and true. She has left a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her loss.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 8 —Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with a number of passengers.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton, &c.
Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with cotton, &c.
Schr. W. B. Mahoney, Orton, from Philadelphia, 57 hours from Capes, to G. Harriss.
March 9—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.
Boat M. Cronly, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with naval stores.
March 9—Schr. J. A. Simpson, Haskell, bound for Georgetown, S. C., to Adams, Bro. & Co; put in dismasted, and received other damage.
Schr. Wilmington, Frasier, from Bermuda, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co. Left in port Feb. 29th:—Barque John W. Coffin, Walton, from Wilmington, bound to Marseilles, had to discharge cargo, to be hove out. Barque Mary Adelia, Sears, repairing, for New York. Brig Velona, Keene, repairing, for New York. Barque Nathan W. Bridge at Hamilton, repairing. Barque Julia, Wilson, for Boston, ready for sea.
Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Parker, in distress, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; went to sea over main Bar 7th.
March 9—Steamer Fairy, Field, from Newbern, N. C., bound to Charleston. She is to run on the Pee Dee river.
10—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 40 passengers.
Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with cotton, &c.
March 10—Schr. Gazelle, Snow, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

CLEARED.

March 9.—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.
March 9—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 102 passengers.
Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh, with boat B. Berry in tow.
March 10—Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 100 passengers.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with boats Cumberland and Telegraph in tow; with mdse.
Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdse.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
March 11—Schr. L. H. Wickerson, Ames, for Boston, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 8830 bushels rough rice, and 20,000 ft. lumber
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin.
U. S. Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 125 passengers.

TO STOCK RAISERS.

THE subscriber having obtained from a celebrated stock raiser of Caswell county, A FINE YOUNG JACK, respectfully informs those desirous of raising Mules, that he will stand him at his place, near Long Creek Bridge, at the following rates:—Eight dollars for insurance, and five dollars the season. T. H. WILLIAMS.
Long Creek, March 9, 1852 27-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that there has strayed from some one two small Cows, which have taken up with his stock, and have been with them for twelve months or more—one a small white cow with brown jaws; ear mark, staple fork in the right; supposed to be five years old;—the other a dark brindle; ear mark, crop in the right and underbit in the left; supposed to be about three years old. The subscriber has reported them almost everywhere where he has been, and has been unable to find an owner for them—Should this notice meet the owner's eye, he or they can come and take them away, by proving property and paying for this advertisement; or he (the subscriber) will pay a liberal price for them, as they are so mated with his stock.
JOHN SHEPARD.
Holly Shelter Dist., N. H. co., March 5, 1852 27-1t

M. McINNIS.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WHISKEY.—130 bbls Old North State. For sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR.—108 bbls. Virginia and Canal Flour, just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.

COFFEE.—62 bags prime Rio. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SUGAR.—8 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans; 40 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Crushed; 20 do. Brown; 10 do. Powdered. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

LIQUORS AND WINES.—30 bbls. superior Monongahela Whiskey; 18 do. N. E. Rum; 15 do. Apple Brandy; 10 do. Domestic Gin; 10 ½, ¼, ⅛ casks old French Brandy; 5 ½ casks old Madeira and Port Wine. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

CHEESE.—123 boxes prime Cheese, received and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—20 boxes each. For sale by M. McINNIS.

WHITE WHISKEY.—20 bbls. in store; 40 do. to arrive, and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.—40 boxes Tobacco, assorted; 15,000 Segars. For sale by M. McINNIS.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 60, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 40 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negotiable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply unto to A. R. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	13 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.				Per barrel,	0 00 a 0 00
Mess,	0 11½	a	12½	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	10½	a	11	Cut	3½ a 3¾
Shoulders,	00	a	00	Wrought	8 a 10
Hog round,	00	a	10½	NAVAL STORES,	
Western,	0	a	00	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip,	2 15 a 0 00
White	nom	a	0 00	*Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,				Hard,	0 00 a 1 15
Per pound,	00	a	23	Tar,	1 25 a 1 30
BUTTER,				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	00	a	22	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
N. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00	Do. No. 3,	0 00 a 0 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 28
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.,	6 00	a	6 50	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,				Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Per lb	nom 7	a	7½	Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
CORN,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,	62	a	00	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.,	75	a	80	Ground,	75 a 0 90
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye,	00 a 00
Rio,	10	a	11	Cow,	00 a 0 80
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra,	10	a	11	Mess,	00 00 a 18 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Prime,	00 00 a 00 00
Java,	14	a	15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb.				Irish, bbl.	0 00 a 4 00
Tallow,	12½	a	14	Sweet, bush.,	50 a 60
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine,	25	a	30	Chickens, live,	15 a 25
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	00	Do. dead,	15 a 25
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkeys, live,	80 a 1 00
Spts. Turp.,		a	1 50	Do. dead lb	10 a 0 12½
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a	40	Clean, nom.	3 25 a 3 50
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.	00 a 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Traveling Public.

There can be no doubt but that the hotel accommodations in Wilmington are inadequate to the wants of the traveling community, and this inadequacy grows more apparent every day, and has been pressed upon our attention repeatedly by travelers. The increase of the place—the increase of travel, require some additional effort to be made. The night before last, many were unable to find any place to sleep. Several sat up all night, and some, one lady and gentleman certainly, had to take refuge in the Charleston steamer. This is not an isolated instance; similar cases, although not, perhaps, quite so bad, have been of quite frequent occurrence recently.—We dislike much to have to state the existence of such a state of things, since it is calculated to injure the reputation of our town; but we know that it *does* exist; and it will do less harm to state the difficulty fairly, and meet it boldly, than to allow the thing to go on. We are by no means bigoted in favor of any particular site; but since the burnt district has been suggested, we would state our belief that the whole extent covered by it, commencing at the lower end of the Lafayette Hotel, running thence up Front st. to the corner of Princess, and up Princess to the end of Mr. Quince's lot inclusive, might be got for about $18,000. We do not know the exact amount of front this would give, but it would be very extensive—over half a square on Princess street, and considerable on Front, allowing a large and valuable lower story for stores on Front, and for law offices on Princess Street, in a situation which would then be public and central, at the same time that its proximity to the Court House would be a professional recommendation.

We have actually felt bad recently on hearing the grumbling and growling of travelers. Every body knows his own business best, and we pretend to know nothing about hotels, beyond the fact that a town of the size and trade of Wilmington ought to be able to accommodate a few passengers who may be left over, and that Wilmington cannot or does not. We wish that those who have the power, the influence, and the capital, would give this matter a start, and then we who have little of either might throw in our mite. We intend to keep urging until, if there be any virtue in a constant dropping, we may be enabled to produce an effect.

☞Mr. Frederick Bohne, the principal barber at the Carolina Hotel, shot himself in his room on last Friday forenoon, a little before 11 o'clock. He had been subject to fits of depression, arising from sickness and perhaps other causes, and on the night previous had, it seems, lost some $90, which must have been taken from his clothes by some one entering the building—that belonging to Dr. DeRosset, just opposite the Carolina Hotel, and occupied in sleeping apartments. He had been noticed in the earlier part of the morning to have been very much agitated and excited, but no one anticipated any such desperate act. About 9 o'clock he was up at the steamboat office and requested to speak with Col. Miller. The cars having just arrived, Mr. M. requested him to step into his room and he would see him in a very few minutes, but when the Colonel returned he was gone. At that time his manner and appearance were very strange—his face flushed—eyes protruding and lips quivering. Sometime afterwards Col. Miller saw Mr. Wood and mentioned it to him, and Mr. Wood, on coming down to the hotel, immediately enquired for Frederick, and finding that he had gone into his room and had not come out, became alarmed, and immediately went over accompanied by Mr. Post. On going into his room they found him quite dead, with a terrible hole in his left breast, large enough to admit the hand. He was nearly cold, and all pulsation had, of course, ceased. A small brass pistol was on a table beside him where it must have dropped from his hand in falling. There was also a small pocket knife on the table open, but which evidently had not been used. Coroner Conoley immediately summoned a jury and held an inquest. The verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

The deceased was a universal favorite about the Hotel. Mild, amiable, polite and obliging—the most unobtrusive man in the world, he was always attentive to his own duties, and meddled with nobody's else; and few, perhaps nobody knew enough about him to understand fully what may have driven so quiet and peaceable a man to such an act. Bohne was a German, nearly forty years of age, and had been here only a few months. The tragedy occurred in a room in the fourth story of the building opposite the Hotel. The suicide occurred before eleven, but was not discovered until about twelve. A sound like the report of a pistol was heard at the earlier hour by some persons who, knowing and suspecting nothing, paid no attention to it.

☞We had expected some advantage from having two trains a day, but we find, that although we have two trains, *no office in North Carolina* has more than one mail. Verily, and of truth, our most excellent Post Office Department must think that North Carolina *is* but a strip of land between two States, and not a State of the Union, inhabited by free and independent citizens, having *some* rights, in common with their neighbors of Virginia and South Carolina. There are two mails a day made up to go *through* North Carolina, while for the outside barbarians who reside *in* it *one*, and that not very regular, is thought quite sufficient. Talk about secession!—There is not a State in the Union that has half the right to complain of the General Government that North Carolina has. Her principal town can't get a petty appropriation for an hospital, while hundreds of thousands are lavished on other places. The Bar over which passes half the commerce of the State can't, or don't get a cent for its improvement, while every petty harbor on the Northern Lakes can swallow up its half million, and our *worthy* Secretary of the Treasury—our beautiful abolition friend, Tom Corwin, is no sooner seized with a fit of economy, than he thinks to pay the public debt by saving the $25,000 yearly appropriation to the Charlotte Mint, while at the same time Galphinism, and Gardnerism are defrauding the Treasury by the half million; and now, by way of a crowning indignity, when a double mail is started, every place but North Carolina is to have the benefit of it, and she is to be excluded—passed by with contempt—hurried over like a strip of worthless rubbish. How long are our people going to stand this? They may be certain, that as long as they do stand it, so long will the insult-pipe be kept working on them with a steady stream.

STEAMER SUNK.—We learn from the Cheraw Gazette that the Steamer Wm. B. Meares, formerly belonging to this place, struck a rock on Friday last and sunk directly afterwards, near Wiggins' Landing, on the Pee Dee River. No particulars are given.

Later from Havana.

The Steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 3d inst, having left Havana on the 29th. There is nothing new in Havana.

☞We understand that the two men who pretended to lecture here last Tuesday night, on Psychology, and to play the violin, left without paying any of their bills. They stopped for some five days at a private boarding-house, kept by a widow lady, and did not settle with her. Other things which we forbear to mention, are laid to their charge. The names on the handbill were Dr. Parks, and Marquis La Fayette. No doubt they are arrant humbugs, and should be passed round. They can neither lecture, perform, nor pay their bills.

☞With its accustomed ignorance of the movements of the Democracy in North Carolina, the Washington Union puts this State down among those in which delegates to the National Convention are "about to be elected" "by convention," and not "by Districts." The Union will have to open its eyes a little if it again undertakes to speak about matters and things in this part of the world. It is now generally conceded that our delegates are to be chosen by districts and *not* by the State convention.

☞The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 4th, with Liverpool dates to the 21st. The English ministry had resigned, having been defeated upon the Militia Bill. Lord Palmerston proposed an amendment upon which the ministers joined issue, and were defeated by a vote of 136 to 125. Lord John Russell immediately resigned. Various rumors were afloat as to his successor. A coalition was expected between Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston. It is said in the House that the Queen will not appoint Palmerston, but that the Earl of Derby will at once accept. Derby is a high Tory of the protectionist school, and the Times says cannot hold office three weeks.

Formidable anti-rent combinations exist in Ireland, and many of the landholders are so much alarmed that they do not attempt the collection of rent.

France is quiet. It is feared by the Government that General Cavaignac will be elected to represent several districts. The President is about to form a special body guard. There is no news of interest from Germany.

Card.

We the undersigned, passengers on board the Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, having been exposed during the night of March 3d, to very heavy weather, desire to express our confidence in the ability of the Captain, J. W. STERETT, as an officer and navigator; and also in the efficiency of the Engineer and his assistants; and while we admire the sea qualities of the Steamer, we would heartily recommend an improvement in the engine, in which we have not that confidence a traveling community could wish.

John C. Watrons; W. R. Millan; S. B. P. Higgins, New York; G. M. Thompson, M. C. Preston, Jr.; N. B. Gibbs, Boston; M. C. Hurlburt, Boston; Jacob Hillbern, Sam'l S. Johnson, Theodore Sandback, C. B. Dallam, John George Reynolds, Jr., Samuel K. Cox, Jesse B. Dow; H. B. Hyde, New York; C. S. Rutter, A. S. Martin, M. H. Bean; Henry Hirsch, Newnan, Ga.; J. W. Sullivan, Boston; C. Van Alen Anderson, New York; Theo. Lee, Va.; Daniel Evans, Philadelphia; Chas. Berghoff, B. May, John Hughes, L. A. Orcutt; James Hunter, Mass.; J. N. Owen, Ala.; J. Noble, Penn.; and 26 others.

On board, March 4th, 1852.

Congress.

MARCH 3.—SENATE.—Various petitions were presented against any further extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine. Also, petitions in favor of additional aid to the Collin's line of Steamers; also in favor of making land warrants assignable.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The consideration of the bill appropriating land in Missouri to rail road purposes, was resumed. Mr. Bennett of New York moved the reference of the subject to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to report a bill equalizing such grants among all the States.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but without the instructions. Pending a motion to reconsider the vote by which the reference was ordered, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented in favor of a line of steamers from New York to Galway, Ireland, and asking the aid of the government for it. Also, of a number of citizens who favor a national road to the Pacific, and oppose the scheme of Whitney.—Petitions were also presented against the appropriation of any more money to steam lines.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the vote, referring the Missouri Rail Road Bill to the Committee of the Whole. This motion was withdrawn and afterwards renewed and carried.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, presented the resolutions of that State, against the intervention of our Government in affairs of Foreign nations.

A Sound Democracy.

The recent Democratic State Convention in Indiana was the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious, that ever assembled in that State. Governor Wright was, by acclamation, nominated for re-election. Six State Delegates, and three delegates from each Congressional District, were appointed to the Baltimore Convention; and it was resolved that, if the National Convention determined to admit only a number equal to the number of representatives in Congress, the delegates to Baltimore be instructed to settle among themselves who of their number shall constitute the requisite delegation to take their seats in Convention. The Indiana Convention recommend that the National Convention of 1856 be held in the city of Louisville or Cincinnati. They express their preference for Gen. Lane as their first choice for the presidency, pledging a majority of 25,000 votes in the State, should he be the nominee. They, however, pledge themselves to the support of the Baltimore nominee, whoever he be; fully trusting the judgment, and devotion to principle, of their delegates, whom they leave untrammeled by instructions, as to persons, to act as their convictions of right and propriety, at the time, may dictate. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the good, old Democratic principles, to wit: a strict construction of the Constitution and no assumption of doubtful powers, no encroachment by the General Government on the proper rights of the States; no connection between the Church and State no tariff beyond what is strictly necessary for revenue purposes; no vast system of Internal Improvement either by the General Government or by States; no public debt, either by the General Government or by the States, except for purposes of urgent necessity; no grants of exclusive chartered privileges, by special legislation, to banks; no proscription of honest opinions; a simple and frugal government, securing life, liberty and the pursuit of hapiness with the least possible amount of legislation; fostering aid to public education; are, and must ever remain, the true watchwords of the Democratic party; with which inscribed upon our banners, we have often marched to victory; with which embodied in the legislation of our country, she has reached her present power and prosperity; and that we receive and recognize as members of the great Democratic Family, all men, no matter what their creed or country, who acknowledge in theory, and carry out in practice, these unchaging principles; the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general tenor and intention, each and all of that series of Acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise measures; that it recognises, in their success, an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union; and that it regards our present tranquility, after dangerous sectional heart-burnings, as the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of these measures, and the best proof that they should, under no pretence, be disturbed.

Willis vs. Forrest.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4.—In the case of Willis vs. Forrest, for assault and battery, the jury to-day rendered a verdict with $2,500 damages for the plaintiff.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The Cherokee has arrived from Chagres, with 200 passengers and $214,000 in gold dust.

From the Baltimore County Jacksonian, Feb. 28.
Correspondence with the Hon. James Buchanan.

We call especial attention to the following candid and interesting letter of Mr. Buchanan, in reply to that addressed him by some of his friends in Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1852.

SIR: Learning that you will pass through our city on your way home from the seat of government, we feel desirous of tendering to you some evidence of our earnest appreciation of your distinguished public services in behalf of the cherished interests of our nation through a long series of years, and particularly throughout the recent struggle in our neighboring State, where the combined elements of faction had raged so furiously as to sadden the hearts of the union-loving democracy of the country. We look back with pride and exultation, sir, to your life of devotion to the democratic principles of the constitution—to your manly and powerful support of the administration of General Jackson—to your eminent services during the eventful period of the last democratic administration—and to your zealous counsels in favor of the maintenance of the compromise measures of the last Congress; and, while holding in grateful remembrance those evidendes of your patriotism as a statesman, we are actuated by a lively sense of your exalted talents and private virtues, and by the recollection of your gallant conduct, when, in 1814, you left your home in the interior to join in the defence of our city against a foreign foe.

The compromise measures having now been finally settled, we confidently expect that all dissensions in our party to which they gave birth will be speedily healed, and that the democracy of the country, thoroughly united, will proceed to gain new victories upon its ancient principles of State rights and an enlightened economy, and strict responsibility in the expenditure of public money.

To afford us an opportunity of evincing our warm regard for you as a statesman and citizen, we beg of you to accept an invitation from us to partake of a public dinner in this city at such time as may be most convenient to yourself.

We are, very respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

John Nelson,	Wm. F. Giles,
Ramsay McHenry,	Edward Palmer,
Wm. A. Boyd,	William Frick,
Joshua Vansant,	L. K. Bowen,
J. Thompson Mason,	Henry Stump,
John A. Rowen,	Nathaniel Cox,
W. Pinckney Whyte,	William P. Pouder,
J. M. Buchanan,	James L. Bartol,
Benj. C. Barroll,	Carroll Spence,
Edward O'Learey,	John O. Wharton,
John J. Latly,	John L. Stansbury,
S. S. Donaldson,	John T. Morris,
Wm. P. Preston,	Alfred D. Miller,
Wm. H. Jenkins,	Arthur McCourt,
Wilson M. Carey,	R. Horace Pratt,
Lloyd W. Williams,	Wm. M. Addison,
Samuel M. Magraw,	M. F. Conway,
Wm. B. Nelson,	Joseph J. Stewart,
Henry Snyder,	John J. Snyder,
Samuel Brady,	Nicholas Hutchins.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, (Near Lancaster,) Feb. 23, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: In returning home through your city on Saturday last, I had the unexpected honor of receiving your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner at such time as might best suit my own convenience. For this distinguished and valued token of your regard please to accept my most grateful acknowledgements; and, whilst regretting that circumstances, which it will be too tedious to explain, will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting you at the festival board, you may rest assured that I shall ever highly prize the favorable opinions you express of my poor public services.

To the city of Baltimore I have ever been attached by strong ties. In early life I had selected it as the place where to practice my profession; and nothing prevented me from carrying this purpose into effect but my invincible reluctance, at the last moment, to leave my native State. The feeling which prompted me in 1814, during the last war with Great Britain, to march as a private to Baltimore—a circumstance to which you kindly allude—resulted from a patriotism so universal throughout Pennsylvania, that the honor which may fall to the lot of any one of the thousands of my fellow-citizens who volunteered their services on that trying occasion scarcely deserve to be mentioned.

If I rightly read the "signs of the times," there has seldom been a period when the Democratic party of the country, to which you and I are warmly attached, was in greater danger of suffering a defeat than at the present moment. In order to avert this catastrophe, we must mutually forget and forgive past dissensions, suffer "bygones to be bygones," and commence a new career, keeping constantly in view the ancient and long-established landmarks of the party. Most, if not all, the great questions of policy which formerly divided us from our political opponents have been settled in our favor. No person at this day thinks of re-establishing another national bank, or repealing the independent treasury, or distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, or abolishing the veto power.—On these great and important questions the whigs, after a long and violent struggle, have yielded, and for the present at least would seem to stand upon the democratic platform. The compromise measures are now a "finality"—those who opposed them honestly and powerfully, and who still believe them to be wrong, having patriotically determined to acquiesce in them for the sake of the Union, provided they shall be faithfully carried into execution.

On what issues, then, can we go before the country and confidently calculate upon the support of the American people at the approaching presidential election? I answer unhesitatingly that we must fall back, as you suggest, upon those fundamental and time-honored principles which have divided us from our political opponents since the beginning, and which, from the very nature of the federal constitution, must continue to divide us from them until the end. We must inscribe upon our banners, a sound regard for the reserved rights of the States, a strict construction of the constitution, a denial to Congress of all powers not clearly granted by that instrument, and a rigid economy in public expenditures.

These expenditures have now reached the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars per annum, and, unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the democracy of the country, may, in the course of a few years, reach one hundred millions. The appropriation of money to accomplish great national objects sanctioned by the constitution ought to be on a scale commensurate with our power and resources as a nation; but its expenditure ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility. I am convinced that our expenses might be considerably reduced below the present standard, not only without detriment, but with positive advantage both to the government and the people.

An excessive and lavish expenditure of public money, though in itself highly pernicious, is as nothing when compared with the disastrous influence it may exert upon the character of our free institutions.—A strong tendency towards extravagance is the great political evil of the present day; and this ought to be firmly resisted. Congress is now incessantly importuned from every quarter to make appropriations for all sorts of projects. Money, money from the national treasury, is constantly demanded to enrich contractors, speculators, and agents; and these projects are gilded over with every allurement which can be imparted to them by ingenuity and talent.—Claims which had been condemned by former decisions, and had become rusty with age, have been again revived, and have been paid, principal and interest. Indeed, there seems to be one general rush to obtain money from the treasury, on any and every pretence.

What will be the inevitable consequence of such lavish expenditures? Are they not calculated to disturb the nicely-adjusted balance between the federal and State governments, upon the preservation of which depend the harmony and efficiency of our system? Greedy expectants from the federal treasury will regard with indifference, if not with contempt, the governments of the several States. The doctrine of State rights will be laughed to scorn by such individuals as an obsolete abstraction, unworthy of the enlightened spirit of the age. The corrupting power of money will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land; and the democracy, led on by the Hero and Sage of the Hermitage, will have in vain put down the Bank of the United States, if the same fatal influence for which it was condemned shall be exerted and fostered by means drawn from the public treasury.

To be liberal with their own money but sparing of that of the republic was the glory of distinguished public servants among the ancient Romans. When this maxim was reversed, and the public money was employed by artful and ambitious demagogues to secure their own aggrandisement, genuine liberty soon expired. It is true that the forms of the republic continued for many years, but the animating and inspiring soul had fled forever. I entertain no serious apprehensions that we shall ever reach this point, yet we may still profit by their example.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

John Nelson, William F. Giles, John O. Wharton, John Morris, Carroll Spence, William P. Pouder, and John A. Bowen, esqs., and others.

Russia Correspondence.—Letter No. 1.
By Jonathan Theopholus Slick, Jr.

Dear Mr. Editor:—When I sot aeout for Eurup I didn't kalkilate tu rite for the press, for I uset to git right deown sick of furren correspondence, seein's how fayther took a right smart chance of papers, fur a Hoosier, but arriv'd here, tu this all-fired cold country, whar it never snows, but comes deown in chunks, and whar a man don't know he's friz till a neighbor tells him on it, I thought maybe it couldn't be aeout of the way, to rite yeou somethin' of my experience.

Fust then *and* foremust—I've saw the Rushy Bar; saw him, shuck hands and sounded him; I have.—He's a Bar what's some, I kalkilate—a Bar what's some—and a leetle more. The way I walked into his affecshuns—the old feller says he likes me—was as follers. But fust, just let me say here, that I kensider your Olive Branch the allfiredest best paper in the whole Yankee nation; and sense I've come ontu here, I've only altered my opinion this much: its the crackest paper in the hull world—for I can't read them Rushy ones, nither the French, nither the other outlandish gibberish things, and I *ken* read the Olive Branch, for its printed in a Christian tongue.

I had some fuss with them are sentenials, and guards, and *John Darmys*, as the French calls 'em, but finally I got my pasports fixed beaout so, and entered the Rushy capitol with a rush. I was goin' up one of them long streets, with my portmanty on my shoulder—I'm as independent as the Rushy Bar himself—and felt quite crank in my dog-skin suit, when I overheard two fellers, whose faces, as a polck might say, loomed up dim through the har, or mustick, or baird—it's all the same to me—I say, I heerd them Rushyons a mumblin' together, and oncet in a while they would say "Kossbute."

Well, neaow, I've kept the doins and sayins of that venerable herow in sight, ever sense I left hum; and tu *my* mind, he's considerable of a man, he is; and its my privake opinion that he'll du somethin'; this of course, as I'm in Rushy. I wouldn't like tu have circulated; but as I was sayink, when I heerd that majick name, I couldn't keep down my patryotick impulses, so as I felt quite tu hum, and considered every individwal loved liberty and liberty-makers, I just patted one on 'em on the shoulder and said, sez I, "that Kosshute is a great trump. yeou."

The feller stared at me, he did; his eyes grew tu like two moons.

"Yes; he ken cut a figger." sed I, a leetle kinder sobered by his queer looks; "he's a goin' uv it stronk in Ameriky. ef not stronger;" and I giv a knowin' shake of the head, and perticeler sign, but I kalkilate them men wasn't odd fellers, for the fust thing I knowed, one of 'em puts his hand on his gun, and says.

"Kodgklamp slonglodgky blandsky mudstler ska;" and tother one, he says,

"Clonk, cringlst bladster koppleton ludstadt erdk them."

"I don't understand yeou, gentlemen," sez I, with as perlite a Hoosier bow as the rustercracks ever make tu ham; but before I could locomote a single sentence more, my arms were clapped daown tu my sides, my portmanty changed owners, and I was, as Buoneparte would say, on row tu prison. Stars and snakes, didn't I giv 'em some of my tung? I didn't stop oncet till I got sot right daown in the middle of that dirty dungin.

"Yeou infernal critters," sez I, "tu imprison an American soverin; don't yer know I'm a king, you fellers you, with them fox tails curling intu your moouths? I'd linch ye of I only had ye, har and hide, daown amung aour Hoosier boys, ye tyranicle Rushianers. Jest yeou go and tell your Empyror that you've put a king into prison—d'ye hear? Its agin all furrid curtesy and the dyplomacy of nations to throw a ranin' monark intu yer old cages at this time o'day," sez I, and they left me splutterin'.

Well, bym bye, Mr. Editur, in comes another furycious-looking officer, and brings a leetle pale maniken, who speaks to me in good yankee style. *Ef* I didn't jump, then I kalkilate—I didn't. And what do yeou think? why! the "Rushy Bar" had sent for me; yes, the Rushy Bar had *sent* for *me;* as much as to say, "I'm yer humble servant."

Whew! didn't I feel what it was tu be an American suverin? I kalkilate I did. The other prisoners they kinder stared (for I only took it as of it were due tu my karecter and country, and no honor tu speak of.) when I stood up big as a lord—six feet four inches *and* a half in my buck-skin buits.

As soon as I got tu the palace, I went through long lines of sogers, who, tu du them justice, were mighty civil. Pretty soon I got to his emperialship, the "Bar," as some calls him, otherwise a puty goodish lookin' man, for "Bar" is only his nickname, p'raps yeu know. Sez he tu this leetle maniken, and this leetle maniken sez he tu me,

"Ar yeou a Yankee?"

"Yes sur to yeou," sez I, touchin' my hat, "part Yankee, part Hoosier; born in Varmaount, lived every whar, eddicated in old Kaintuck, married and settled in Ohio—and a king intu the bargain, as p'raps yeu ar awar."

"Most certainly," he answered, quite handsomely; "may we ask your name?"

"Yeou may," sez I, with a square toed bow.

Both he and the maniken smiled; I could see they war pleased with my perliteness; so he asked me my name, and I told him Jonathan Theopholus Slick, fortieth cousin to the renowed Sam—at his emperial service.

Well, we had quite a talk together, and a mighty fine lady came in with black eyes and takin' curls that hung to her heels a'most. The Bar he turned to her, and sed,—"Sklonks, sklensy, scrobboble sclangst, selinten skliprippen vontch bonch sklensky," which meant, I suppose, "my dear, this is Jonathan Theopholus Slick, a famous Hoosier from the United States," for she curtsied with the considerable veneration on her cauntenance, and went aeout.

Sez I tu the maniken, "What are the condishun of things aeont tu Hungry?"

To that question the Bar skaowled. Sez he, "We never speak aeour mind tu aeour visiters on that subjec," or somechin' like it.

Sez I, "I didn't ask yeou tu tell yeour mind, but merely tu give us sum news."

Sez he, "Hungry's licked."

Sez I, "Du tell?" pertendin' not tu knaow, you knaow.

Sez he, "Hungry's dead as Chelsy and dedder tu; it won't never be rescusticated, never; and that Koshute may go thunderin' tu them folks in the United States, and he'll on'y git cord enuf to hang himself with. I know their nater."

I didn't say nuthin' tu that, in course; but *ef* he could have seen the inside of my thinkin'-box, don't I reckon he'd a hung *me!* or ministered the gout, which I've hearn is an orful discipline.

Sez he, "Yeu are welcum to Rushy—and I'm glad to see yeou any how; I've heard abeout the Hoosiers, and ef it should cum tu sich a pich that yeou Yankees *should* go to war with these dominions, and yeou should happen to be taken prisoner—

Sez I, interruptin his emperorship, "My dear Bar, don't yeou even *suppose* sich a case; the tallest flights of imaginashun would never persume so far in a Hoosier's breast; my dear Bar," sez I agin, growin' eloquent, "let me tell *yeou* that the Hoosiers aint to be tuck; it's a thing as impossible as liberty and union is great and inseparable."

The Bar made a very lofty movement, that answered for a baow, and signified that eaour talk was at an end; so I made *my* manners, and passed myself aeout—found good quarters in a fine hotel, and here I sit, writin' to yeou. Ef you should see fit to publish this excommunicashun, I shall in course kentinue to send yeou letters while I remain in Rushy.

With most Particular respect, I remain, Very respectfully and continually your,

JONATHAN THEOPHOLUS SLICK, ESQ.

Sale of Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The steamers Osprey and Albatross, of the Charleston and Philadelphia line, were sold at auction, this morning, to J. F. Delacroix, of New York. The former brought $29,000, and the latter $42,000. The purpose for which the vessels are designed is not known.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The amount collected on the new Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road, from 11th to 28th February, inclusive, $110. Road 15½ miles long, cost about $23,000.

Number of vehicles passed through the whole road, both ways, 330.—*Fay. Observer.*

From the Knickerbocker.
Terrible Conflagration in Bunkum!

Dreadful Destruction of Human Property—The Town Clandecently set on Fire unbeknown'st to any one Beforehand.

We have received from the editor of "The Bunkum Flag-Staff," the following extract from his "Extra Issoo, of a late date." We are assured in a private note from the respected proprietor of that journal, that adequate arrangements have been made to "place it into a basis of the firmest footing," in the "course of perhaps not a very long time, at least." The "Extra Issoo" bears the startling words, "Awful Conflagration!" on its front, which calamity it proceeds to describe as follows:

"From the caption at our mask head, it will be seen that our town has become the theatre of another of those sublime but heart-rending, heart-sickening exhibitions of the elemental of fire, which we should set it down at the round aggregate and sum total of not less than ten thousand dollars, which has never been our lot to record in these columns, including three stores, a bowling-saloon, and a couple of stables, a colt and three horses, one a mayor, which resolutely, with the most blind-hearted infatcoation, refused to come out of the blaze, whose awful cries with the hizzing of flames and pumping of "Fire Engine, No. 3," grate upon our ears while we pen this article. We have just come from the burning ashes of this terrible waste of human property; and when we see a beautiful penan-forty and other things of great valoo mixed up in heterogenous confusion, we could hardly find heart to write what we feel. Not a dollar of insurance! The whole is a sum total loss, except a valuable milch cow whose calf has got away. Three dollars reward: see our advertising columns. (No charge: they have suffered enough.) Only to think of so many years labor; it all goed in one night, and not a wreck behind. What a lesson of the uncertingty of human affairs!

"But who, we ask, is to be found guilty of this crime? Who arson'd this town clandecently, unbeknown'st to any one beforehand? Where was our spirited public authorities, when the property of our fellow-citizens was put in jepardy? Who is to blame? Oh, "nobody," we presume; of course, nobody.—We will tell you. Let the keepers of that bowling saloon answer it to their Maker as they will do when this question is finally brought to the test at the last day. Let them who licensed the bowling-saloon answer with the conflagration still staring them into the face! That there is guilt somewhere we presume that no sensible individooal disposed to have any reasonable manner of doubt. If so, whoo? whoo? We will tell you. It is those young gentlemen who may be seen coming out of a certain grocery with their eyes red with dram-drinking on a Sunday morning. Is there not a certain deacon, we ask, who is sometimes seen sneaking around that corner? We mention no names. Will our girls marry such young men who frequent such places? If it was not for the bowling-saloon no doubt at this moment the stores standing, the horses and mayor safe, the calf found, and the piano good for any number of tunes ahead, where now a melancholy waste, and the owners out of pocket; while the authorities who licensed the bowling-saloon still at large and probably will do till the judgment day. Ladies, don't look at 'em! They are the authors of this dispensation of Providence, without shadow of doubt, if they have any consciences, which they perobably have not got any. Let the owner of the calf look to them for disbursation.

☞"We stop the press to announce that the calf has been found, and we are glad of it. We say again emphatically that the bowling-saloon is the root of the whole matter. These things must be tracked somewhere, and where you goin' to track 'em if not to the bowling-saloon? It has led astray more young men than any institution in the village since our streets was paved. And when we heard the fire-bell's first ring, we was not at all surprised that the mischief was from that 'ere bowling-saloon It is a burning, blistering shame that such stupendous things should be tolerated in an accommodating Christian community where there are three churches and public schools. What's the use-t of Sabbath, if our young men must frequent corner groceries and a bowling-saloon? If that 'ere bowling-saloon had not been where it was, no doubt many who are now in their graves would have been alive and their widows provided for every comfortabel; and there are many respectable youths whose parents no doubt think that they are at a prayer-meetin', little dreaming that they are into a bowling-saloon. When we think of how many good books are published, and how many excellent religious tracks are now for sale at our counter, it is a matter of marvel that any can be found to frequent a bowling-saloon or such like places of that description which are on the high road to hell. We never remember but once-t in our lives of having frequented a bowling-saloon and that to bring away our devil, who from the moment he went there began to drink beer till we discharged him. If bowling-saloons must be tolerated in a community like this, then the quicker we pack up and be off with our types the better. Our property is not safe. Ten thousand dollars all burnt to the ground in one hour and that by the influence of a bowling-saloon! Would we let our son Thomas go to such places?—We'd see him in his grave first. The church yard is literally filled with people who have attended a bowling-saloon! 'Oh, Temporal! O, Moses!'"

The Rumor.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, reiterates the rumor prevalent in that city, that Louis Napoleon is about to "run a tilt against this country," and says:—

"The *on dit* is that he is dissatisfied with the cession of Louisiana by the Great Napoleon to Mr. Jefferson, and with the indemnity paid by Louis Philippe to General Jackson; that he intends to rake open these old settlements, and demand redress from the present Government of the United States."

Mr. Webster was to leave New York yesterday for Washington. The New York Times of yesterday says:—

"He has received while here, interesting despatches from France, as well as from other European capitals; but there is no reason to suppose that his return to Washington is at all hastened by this fact.—Mr. Webster is in the habit of despatching public business wherever he may be, when it comes before him. He has with him now, as usual when away from Washington, a sufficient corps of assistants from the Department to render its powers essentially locomotive. His celebrated letter to Chevalier Hulsemann was written during a short sojourn in New Hampshire."

ADVANCE OF HOUSE RENT IN NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce says:

A store and house in Canal street, (an old dwelling altered,) on which there has been a lease running for five years, at $2400, is now leased for five more years, at $4000 per annum. Another building of the same character, adjacent, which has leased for several years past for $3,600—$1490 for the store, and $1200 for the upper portion—is leased from May next, for $4500. A house in 16th st., which leased in 1841 for $400, now readily commands $900 or $1000. In the value of lots &c., on Broadway, a corresponding advance has taken place within a few years. A lot and building, on the East side of that thoroughfare, 25 by 150 feet, sold, four years ago, for $23,000. On Thursday last $30,000 was offered for a building adjoining, precisely similar, but refused.

PORTER.—A man praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, taken in great quantities, it always made fat. "I have seen the time," said another "when it made you lean." "When?" asked the eulogist. "Last night—against the wall!"

GOING TO LAW.—"Lawing" is pretty well shown upon the following anecdote of two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream, which ran through their farms. It seems they had a dispute concerning certain repairs which it required, after a time.—One of them declined to bear any portion of the expenses necessary to the purchase of two or three new planks. Finally the agrieved party went to the neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, "I'll give you all dish money, if you will make Hans do justice mit de pridge."

"How much will it cost to repair the bridge?" asked the honest counseller of the determined litigant.

"Well, den, not more ash five tollar," replied the Dutchman.

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes, and giving him the other, "take this and go and get the bridge repaired; it is the best course you can take."

"Yes," said the Dutchman, slowly, "y a-a s; dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans."

As he went along home, he shook his head inquiringly, as if unable, after all, to see how he gained anything by going to law.

At New Orleans a man who had but recently commenced business found his creditors rather too prompt in urging the payment of their little bills. "What is the matter," he at length asked. "Do you fear me?" "Yes," was the hesitating reply of a modest dun.—"Fear me!" he exclaimed, "on what grounds? Has any one said I am not honest?" "No, no," replied the other; "but"—"But what sir?" "Why, to be candid with you, we have no confidence in your business capacity, seeing you do not advertise!" The man immediately made annual contracts with three papers, and is now in excellent credit, and prospering finely.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday morning last, 6th instant, at the Washington Hotel, of consumption, SARAH ANN, aged about 7 years and 5 months, only child of the late WILLIAM N. and JANE E. BABER, formerly of Beaufort county, N. C.

In Duplin county, on the 20th ultimo, Major GEORGE E. HOUSTON, in the 81st year of his age. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, a wealthy and influential citizen, a virtuous and upright man.—*Com.*

In the same county, on the 22d ult., Mr. JAMES HOUSTON, aged 77 years. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and served as a Lieutenant. During his whole life he was distinguished for remarkable frankness of character, which may have led a casual acquaintance into erroneous conceptions as to his qualities of head and heart—but those who knew him best will regret the loss of a kind and hospitable man—and the poor of his neighborhood especially, will long remember his disinterested benificence.—*Com.*

In Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 2nd instant, Major HAMPTON SULLIVAN, in the 42d year of his age. He was a native of Robeson county, but for the last 20 years a citizen of Duplin. He represented the county in the State Legislature in 1838 and 1840, and was at the time of his death Clerk of the Superior Court. Major Sullivan was an industrious and enterprising man, of sociable and benevolent disposition. In his intercourse with the world he made many friends, and in the circle of his acquaintance became deservedly popular. He was connected with no church, but he lived and died a firm believer in the universal benevolence of the Creator. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and his obsequies were performed by a member of the order in their usual and imposing form. He leaves a young and interesting family, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—*Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 4—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks & Brother.

Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

5—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston.

Brig John Dawson, Bennett, from Havana, to Miles Costin; with Molasses.

March 5—Br. Brig Eliza Jenkins, Price, from Newport, England, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

Schr. Laura, Piggott, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

Brig Louisa Snow, Snow, from Georgetown, D. C., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with Flour.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

Brig Oscela, Pierce, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

6—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator